The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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AUSTRO-GERMANS LOSE 150,000 MEN BY DRIVE IN ITALY

Nevertheless They Renew Desperate Hammering At Heroic Defenders

LINES STILL HOLD

Enemy's Huge Sacrifices To Break Through Still in Rain

250 GUNS TO MILE

Whole Battalions of Italians Meet Death Rather Than Yield

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters states that it is estimated that 150,000 Austrians and Germans have been lost since the beginning of their offensive in the Trentino. Nevertheless the enemy is renewing his desperate attempt to enter the Italian Plain, employing whole divisions in each attack. These after enormous sacrifices, generally succeed in conquering some outpost or advanced trench, only to find the position dominated by the Italian guns.

Apparently General von Hoetzendorff and General von Bulow are determined to pass the bulwark of the Alps before the severe winter sets in.

The Italian scouts have ascertained that the enemy has concentrated 2,500 guns on a front of less than ten miles between the Brenta and the Piave. When they all fire simultaneously the houses of Citadella, Castel-Franco and Treviso are shaken by the concussion.

Judging from the present action, the enemy has reverted to his original idea that entry to the Italian Plain is only possible by the capture of the Monte Grappa massif.

Up to the present the enemy has encountered a redoubtable resistance, whole battalions of the Italians allowing themselves to be destroyed in preference to yielding.

Now that the British and French Allies are beside and behind the Italians their intervention has saved the day by giving a well-deserved breathing space to the Italians, who have endured an unparalleled strain of five weeks' unremitting and unsheltered fighting.

Rome, December 13.—An official communique reports:—We have regained a great part of the trenches in the Col-della-Beretta region which we were unable to reoccupy on Tuesday.

We repulsed with sanguinary losses two violent attacks in Calcino Valley.

The enemy attacked in force eastward of the Brenta at midday. The attack continued fiercely during the afternoon and ceased at night owing to the heavy losses of the enemy.

A powerful attack at Caldipo and Pappeyex broke down.

London, December 13.—(By wireless).—The Austrian official communique reports:—In four days fighting in the region of Melette we took 639 officers, 16,000 men, 293 guns, 233 machine-guns, four quickfirers, 81 mine throwers and other booty.

Lloyd George Making An Important Speech

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Great interest is taken in a speech to be made by Mr. Lloyd George tonight at Gray's Inn which is expected to be important.

ONE FRENCH VESSEL SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 13.—During the week ending the 8th, 845 merchantmen arrived and 967 sailed from French ports. One vessel over, none under, 1,600 tons was sunk and three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

U. S. Treasury May Fix Silver Price At $1 Gold

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

WASHINGTON, December 13.—A delegation of silver-producers will confer tomorrow on the Government's plan for contracting for one year's output. It is thought that the cost of production may necessitate fixing the price at $1 (gold), which the Treasury is reported to approve tentatively.

[Note:—The London quotation of December 13 was 42⅞d.; market quiet.]

Carneiro Taken in Japan; Two Other Men Are Located

Alleged Embezzler Is Arrested at Moji; Missing Bank Men Are at Nagasaki

J. L. Carneiro, the Shanghai stock broker alleged to have embezzled and forged securities on a scale which may run up to the million mark, is now under arrest in Japan and the two fugitive bank men said to be his confederates, Romualdo Carneiro and Leopoldo Lemos, have also been located.

Word telling of Carneiro's arrest was received by the Portuguese authorities and by the Police yesterday from Moji where the man was discovered by the Japanese water police. It was at first uncertain whether the arrested man was the broker or the missing clerk of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, but confirmation that it was the former reached Consul-General Oliveira later in the day. It is expected that the prisoner will be returned to Shanghai within the next few days.

Lemos and R. Carneiro, it is now definitely stated by the Portuguese authorities, are at present in Nagasaki, where they are either under arrest or under close surveillance, in which latter case they will be apprehended and returned here shortly. Details of Carneiro's arrest have not been received, but it is believed that he was seized by the Japanese police on board ship arriving from Tsingtao.

The missing men were run down with considerable despatch, considering the effective get-away from Shanghai. The first complaint against the share broker reached the Portuguese Consulate late last Monday afternoon from a citizen who had trusted Carneiro with funds to buy shares. It was then learned that he had left town and wireless and telegraph messages were flashed out to all China and Japan ports, to Manila and even to San Francisco. It is definitely known now that J. L. Carneiro left Shanghai last Sunday on the 1 o'clock train for Nanking and it is thought that the other two men departed over the same route the day previous. It was at first feared that they had headed for Russia, which in its present troubled state would likely have proved a secure haven, but it is believed that because of this same troublous situation they feared to go there.

The wife, daughter and father-in-law of Romualdo Carneiro, who were arrested by the Portuguese authorities on Friday for making false declarations, were released yesterday, after having rectified their statements, according to the Consul. Still other depositions and complaints were registered at the Consulate during the day and Consul-General Oliveira stated that an overwhelming amount of incriminating evidence has been accumulated. Examination into the bank records is still being made and beyond the complaints filed by the Hongkong and Russian Banks, which resulted in the issue of warrants, no further evidence of the workings of the two clerks within those institutions has been recorded.

It is likely that the three men after brief examination here will be sent immediately for trial in Macao.

BRING GIFTS FOR POOR TO WOMAN'S CLUB DEC. 18

Interesting Program In Charge Of Philanthropic Department; Sale Of Mission Work.

The annual collection of gifts for Christmas distribution together with a program in charge of the Philanthropic Department will be the principal features of the American Woman's Club meeting at the Carlton on Tuesday afternoon.

There will be a committee on hand at 3 o'clock to receive the gifts to be sent out to needy persons on Christmas. At 3.30 there will be a sale of embroidery and crocheted work from the Door of Hope, some of the children from that institution being present to assist in the sale. Tea will be served from 3.30 until 4.30, promptly at which latter hour the program will begin.

Reports will be made by the chairmen of the various committees which have been investigating conditions among the Chinese philanthropic institutions and industrial centers. Mrs. Darrel Brake will play two selections, "Fur Elise" by Beethoven and the "Chaconne" of Handel.

A short business meeting will follow the program and members are requested to bring pencils with them.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Club Library is located on the third floor at the Carlton and members are notified that all overdue books must be returned on Tuesday so that the librarians may make their reports.

The Weather

Fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 42.3 and the minimum 24.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 50.9 and 29.5.

U-BOAT OUTPUT NOW ONLY EQUALS LOSSES

Submarine Warfare Has Reached Its Highest Point, London Believes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—Reuter's Agency learns in well-informed quarters that the Government knows with certainty the minimum submarine losses of Germany and also their maximum output. It is believed that the latter has been reached and since the monthly losses of German submarines is now appressed, as our defensive work is seems, with the increasing means at the disposal of the Allies, that the German program of operations in 1918 cannot exceed what has already been applied.

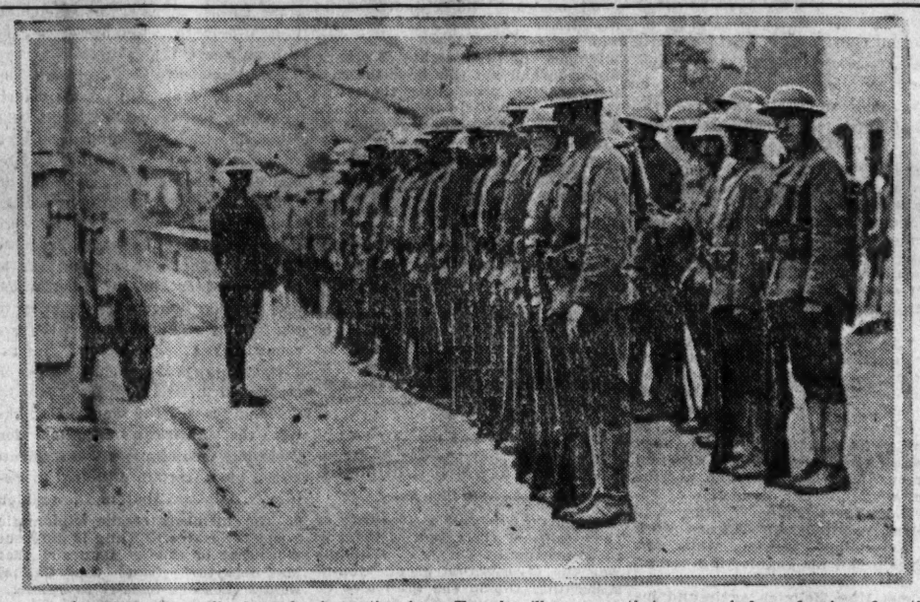
The situation calls for the exercise of the greatest economy in food but it is justifiable to express the belief that the menace has reached its worst stage as an effective force and there is every reason to believe that the submarine operations of the enemy should not only be held in the near future but gradually repressed, as our defensive work is neutralising the output of submarines by the enemy

CHINA FROM OUTSIDE IN

The following bit of sapient reporting on Chinese politics is from a Honolulu paper:

Tokio, Japan, November 22.—According to despatches from Peking, the Chinese premier, Dankizu, has again tendered his resignation to President Heng Konchow. Oshichiu has been appointed minister of the army department.

Inspection of U.S. Troops Before Leaving for Front Line



American troops lined up for inspection in a French village near their camp before leaving for the front trenches. All of the soldier bo ys are wearing steel trench helmets. This is the way they will look when they face the enemy.

GERMANY EXPLAINS OFFER TO TALK PEACE

Was Reply To Inquiry It Had Attributed To Great Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 14.—A German official explanation regarding the statement made by Mr. A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons on the 11th says that Germany received a communication through a neutral relating to Germany's war aims. This communication was so couched as to warrant the belief that it was made with the knowledge of Great Britain.

Germany was ready to answer the inquiry but considered a direct verbal reply through the neutral was the best course, but Germany's opponents did nothing to facilitate such a direct reply and Mr. Balfour's statement on the 11th was the first news received by Germany that the Allies were ready to receive a communication from Germany.

No further steps have been taken by Germany.

Russian Repudiation Still Unconfirmed

First Report In Maximalist Paper Has No Official Corroboration

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—During the past week various statements have appeared in the Petrograd newspapers that the Lenin Government intends to repudiate the State debts. This story was first published in the Maximalist newspaper Pravda and, up to the present, there has been neither official confirmation or denial.

Pilot of Steamer In Halifax Disaster Held as Enemy Spy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, N. S., December 14.—Johansen, the helmsman of the Belgian relief-ship Imo, which collided with the American ship in the harbor here, causing the disastrous explosion and fire, has been detained on suspicion of being a German spy.

Johansen was arrested when trying to leave hospital, where the physicians decided that he had been shamming an injury.

GERMAN WIRELESS GETS DUTCH CONTRACT

Holland Government Asks Appropriation For Erection Of Station By Telefunken Co.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, December 12.—The Government is asking a credit of five million Florins for the erection by the Telefunken Company of Berlin of a wireless station for communication between Holland and the Dutch Indies. The receiving installation is to be ready within three months and the sending installation within eighteen months.

CAPITAL FRIVOLITY

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 12.—The next time Dr. Gilbert Reid has a sixtieth birthday the Chinese authorities doubtless will exercise greater care.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN BULLECOURT POSITION

Germans Penetrate Part Of Line But Are Driven Out Later

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14, noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

As the result of the bomb-fighting reported last night we slightly improved our position eastward of Bullecourt.

The enemy raided a post southward of Pronville. A few men are missing.

Field Marshal Haig yesterday reported:—We successfully attacked a post held by the enemy southward of Villers Guislain this morning. The garrison were killed or taken prisoners.

Bomb fighting occurred this afternoon eastward of Bullecourt in the portion of trench into which the enemy penetrated on Wednesday. A few additional prisoners were taken. The enemy's artillery displayed some activity southward of the Scarpe and northeastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes engaged the enemy during his attack on Bullecourt on Wednesday. Bombs were dropped and reconnaissances carried out at a low altitude. There was much fighting in the air. A Gotha and two other machines were brought down and three enemy machines driven down. All our machines have returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—An attack made by the Bavarians eastward of Bullecourt mentioned yesterday evening resulted in bitter fighting the whole day long. The enemy retained possession of some of the ground he captured early in the attack but is encountering a ceaseless and harassing fire in trying to dig himself cover. The lost ground is such as will not afford him any advantage.

A tremendous enemy bombardment blazed up this morning. We thundered a reply. Nothing followed. There are rumors that the struggle boiled up again this afternoon but no particulars have been received.

Reuter's correspondent pays warm tribute to our wonderful artillerying in this sector while the dash of our infantry is described as being more reminiscent of a game of football than of a battlefield with bombs.

A German official communique reports:—We have captured several shelters eastward of Bullecourt.

The artillery duel between Moeuvres and Vendhuille increased in violence this morning.

The negotiations regarding an armistice to replace the existing truce began today at the Headquarters of Prince Leopold of Bavaria at Brest-Litovsk.

Paris, December 13.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:—There has been lively artillerying on both banks of the Meuse.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Dunkirk. There were no casualties.

Since the 10th, nine enemy aeroplanes have been brought down and our aeroplanes have dropped 10,000 kilogrammes of explosives, especially on the aerodromes at Colmar and Scielstat, the depot at Logelbach, the factories at Rombach and several railway stations, with effective results.

The official communique issued this afternoon reports: There have been violent artillery actions in the regions of Maisons de Champagne, east of Suippes and in Alsace.

-:- Church Services -:-

Holy Trinity Cathedral—December 16.—Third Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10 a.m. Mattins (plain). 11 a.m. Sung Eucharist. Te Deum; Hymns 217, 322, 203, 308. Preacher—The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. 3 p.m. Children's Service, 5.30 p.m. Evensong in Chapel, 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins. Preacher—Rev. A. J. S. Stearn, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong.

Union Church.—Sunday December 16.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: "Whosoever will"; Chant 72; Anthem "How lovely are Thy dwellings" (Brahms); Hymns 532, 290, 240. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. D. Hoste Sermon for the Chinese Tract Society. Chant 67; Anthem "The day is gently sinking" (Smart); Hymns 549, 568, 581.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo roads). Services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m. by Rev. G. W. Gibb, M.A. Evening, 6 p.m. by Rev. Isaac Mason.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject:—"God the Preserver of Man." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Rd., Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

American Song Service.—Palace Hotel, 4.30 p.m. Mr. Charles W. Hardey, General Secretary Y.M.C.A. National Committee, will speak on Y.M.C.A. work in the army and navy in Europe.

Sunday Service League.—Dr. D. W. Lyon, Associate General Secretary of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. of China, has kindly consented to speak. Special chorus by the League Choir.

RUSSIAN-GERMAN ARMISTICE PARLEY AGAIN RESUMED

Trotsky Declares His Conferees Also Empowered To Make Peace

BOLSHEVIKI RULE

Maximalist Commander Continues To Remove Anti-peace Generals

RAIDS AND FIGHTS

Envoys to Japan and China Deprived of Money Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 14.—The Maximalist News Agency states that Korniloff's forces have been beaten by the Red Guards and regular troops, and that Korniloff has fled.

London, December 14.—A German official communique states that the Russian Delegation again arrived at Brest-Litovsk on the 12th for the continuation of the negotiations regarding an armistice and the next plenary sitting will take place on the 13th.

Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, in a wire sent yesterday, states that the Bolshevik Government, while proclaiming that the Cadets' demonstration at the opening of the Constituent Assembly on the 11th was absurd, have taken very strong measures to overawe the Cadets. It has concentrated 8,000 Maximalist troops in the vicinity of the Tauride Palace, which is itself swarming with troops, and has prohibited the admission of members of the Assembly unless they have passes signed by the Maximalist Commissioners.

Cadet Headquarters Raided

Red Guards have raided the Cadet Headquarters and the rooms of the Socialist leader Tchernoff.

The Maximalist Commander in Chief Krylenko telegraphs that General Tcheremisoff, commanding the Russian forces on the Rumanian front, refused to come to see him at Pskoff and has been removed from his command.

The Commissioner of the 5th Army announces the arrival of Krylenko at Dvinsk. He adds:—

"The Committee of the 5th Army has undertaken to arrange an armistice on its front. General Boldyreff, the Commander of the Army, has been dismissed and arrested."

The Soviet of Moscow has seized the works of the great Moscow newspaper Russkoe Slovo for publishing a rumor that Krylenko's seizure of the General Staff Headquarters was carried out on the insistence of German Headquarters.

Korniloff Troops Raided

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires:—The Government Delegate telegraphs that the Maximalist troops have occupied Tamarovka and Kaluga, disarmed and arrested General Korniloff's shock troops and restored the authority of the Revolutionary Government.

The Commissioner of the Black Sea Fleet telegraphs asking for the immediate despatch of all the Black Sea detachments, with numerous machine-guns. He says that the Military Cadets are attacking Rostoff with armored cars.

Petrograd, December 13.—Trotzky, the Maximalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces that if an armistice is signed at Brest-Litovsk the Maximalist Commissioners are empowered to enter into peace negotiations.

A Maximalist decree deprives of the right to spend money at the cost of the State a number of Russian diplomatic representatives abroad, including the Ambassador to Japan, the Ministers to China, Egypt and Siam and the Consul-General of Korea.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING EQUALS RECORD YEAR

Output For 1917 Equivalent To 1913, When 2,252,000 Tons Were Floated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that since the Admiralty Controller had been appointed in June the output of ships repaired in dry-dock had been increased by forty-eight per cent and the repairs afloat by forty-five per cent. The repair and salvage organisation has proved so successful that it is to be extended throughout the whole world.

Referring to shipbuilding he said that if the output in December was equal to the output in November, the British naval and mercantile tonnage completed in 1917 would be equal to that of the record year 1913, when 2,282,000 tons, of which 362,000 tons was for the Navy, was built.

Mercantile tonnage, continued the First Lord of the Admiralty, is now being completed at the same rate as in 1913 while the output of all classes of shipping in October and November was actually 18 per cent higher than the rate of output in 1913, and the Government's plans provided for a still further increase.

"Further augmentations of our mercantile tonnage are being arranged throughout the Allied world in concert with our Allies.

"We are making great experiments with thousand-ton concrete barges and tugs but not with larger ships."

Sir Eric Geddes emphasised the necessity for developing anti-submarine warship construction as otherwise we should simply be sending out vessels to be torpedoed by an ever-increasing force of enemy submarines. The vast extension of shipbuilding facilities was necessary in order to successfully combat submarinism. It was hoped to increase still further the output from the existing accommodation but that was not enough and private yards had been authorised to increase their accommodation by forty-five new berths.

Three new naval yards were constructing to be used for the construction of more highly standardised ships than had yet been undertaken. It was hoped to lay the first keel in them early next year. Thirty-four berths were being prepared. Prisoners of war would be employed and the total cost was estimated at £3,887,000.

Summing up, Sir Eric Geddes said that the demands on our merchant shipping were greater than they had ever been in the war and the submarine menace was held but not yet mastered. Our shipbuilding was not yet replacing our losses but both the downward trend of the sinkings and the upward curve of shipbuilding continued satisfactory and the latter would undoubtedly be maintained.

The upward curve of the destruction of submarines continued to be equally satisfactory and he had no reason to doubt that it would continue to improve gradually.

If the country exercised rigorous economy and put forth all its powers to defeat submarinism he had no fear of the result. Men and women were urgently needed for shipbuilding and unless he entirely mistook the spirit of the country, the response would demonstrate to the world that our grip tightened as the struggle continued.

Jeannette Rankin's Campaign Manager Weds in Shanghai

Miss Grace Helmick, Aide Of First American Congresswoman, Marries

Yesterday afternoon Miss Grace Raymond Helmick, of Helena, Mont., well-known American suffrage worker who arrived on the "Honeymoon Ship" Colombia Friday, and Mr. Jesse Ernest Hayes, of Salem, Oregon, construction engineer with the American Trading Company, were married in the room of the American Bible Society as the culmination of a college romance. Miss Helmick was campaign manager for Miss Jeannette Rankin in the successful race which placed the first woman in the United States Congress. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. R. Hykes and was witnessed by American Vice-Consul C. J. Spiker.

Miss Helmick and Mr. Hayes were both members of the class of 1914 at Leland Stanford University and it was while working together in the university laboratory and figuring out latitudes and longitudes and running surveys together that the friendship sprang up which blossomed into yesterday's wedding. At the time of their graduation both young people were engaged to different persons. Miss Helmick, who has the somewhat unusual distinction of being a graduate engineer, returned to Helena and took up suffrage work in determined fashion, while Mr. Hayes began his engineering career. At the 'Frisco Fair two years ago he met Miss Helmick again and inadvertently, through a friend, and just before his ship sailed for China, he learned that she had broken off her engagement. Simultaneously Miss Helmick learned, also through a third party, that Mr. Hayes was no longer engaged. And in consequence, the journey across the Pacific and the wedding yesterday.

Mr. Hayes has recently been engaged in construction work in Peking for the American Trading Company and the young people are uncertain whether they will make their home in Shanghai at present. Mrs. Helmick, who accompanied her daughter here, is returning shortly to the United States.

Y.W.C.A. Campaign Goes $1,000 Past Goal

Young Women Secure $6,000 For Next Year's Work

The recent campaign launched by the Young Women's Christian Association here for the purpose of raising $5,000 for next year's budget, closed last week having secured that amount and $1,000 over. The $6,000 will be utilised in the Association's National as well as Local work.

Mrs. E. L. Marsh's team led in the amount of money secured, with Mrs. S. K. Tsao's workers close seconds. Eight women raised individually $150 or over, often secured in small sums and representing many calls and steady hard work since the campaign started on November 16. The extra $1,000 will be divided equally between the National and Local Committees and will make possible some needed advance work.

ALLIED LEGATIONS HAD PROOF IN LARSEN DEAL

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 12.—It transpires that certain Allied legations, which made strong representations to the Chinese Government in connection with the now cancelled wireless contract, were able to produce very conclusive evidence that there was German money behind the Larsen company. These representations, however, only put the nail in the coffin of what was already a dead contract. As I indicated in my letter yesterday, the contract was cancelled primarily because it infringed the prior rights of others, but even had not this been the case the definite proof that there was German money in it would have been quite sufficient to cause its cancellation.

The President ordered cancellation as soon as he knew that the contract infringed the rights of others, and the definite proof that there was German money behind it simply put the final extinguisher on it. The campaign against the President on account of his alleged pro-Germanism still goes on however, though one would have thought that the promptness of his cancellation of the contract immediately that he knew that it infringed Allied prior rights would have been regarded at least as a symptom of sympathy with the Allied cause.

NANKING ALUMNI ORGANISE

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Nanchang, December 10.—One of the results of the recent visit made to Nanchang by Dr. J. E. Williams was the organisation of an alumni association among the graduates of Nanking University. The purpose of the society is to stimulate an interest in Nanking University among the Middle School students of Nanchang. In spite of its immense population the capital of Kiangsi has no university, consequently the graduates of lower schools are limited in their opportunities for higher education.

A score or more of young business men and teachers enthusiastically launched the alumni movement some weeks ago. The officers for the coming year are: Dr. Yang Chen-son, president; Chen Li-mo, secretary; Cheo Tai-ying, treasurer.

Decision Given in Case Of Strai's Company

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 13.—The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of the Income Tax Commissioners from the decision of Mr. Justice Atkin that Messrs. Boustead are entitled to deduct the annual value of their premises at Singapore and Penang in fixing the profits of their business for income tax in 1913.

M. P. RETURNED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Lieutenant Colin Coote has been returned unopposed as member of parliament for Wisbech.

BRITISH IMPORTS UP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—The increase of imports into the United Kingdom last month totalled £20,854,217 and the increase of exports £894,081, as compared with those of the same month last year.

Feng Asks Provinces To Make Armistice

An armistice for seven days is urged by President Feng Kuo-chang in a circular telegram, according to Chinese reports. He orders the negotiation of amicable settlements in the various provinces during the suspension of hostilities.

General Wang King-ching, commander of the Northern troops in Wuchang and Yochow, admitted that the withdrawal of Peiyang soldiers from Yochow is one of the stipulation of the peace pact signed with the Hunan forces.

Embarassment is expressed by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, over the protest against the establishment of the Japanese civil administration in Shantung by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He could not see any chance at present for the abolition of this office as they were inaugurated by order of the Japanese Emperor. The question now has to be thrashed out by the Diet, which may consider the act as contrary to the friendly relations between the two countries and may demand the retirement of the Terauchi Cabinet on account of it.

Kang Yu-wei, the monarchist, has left the American Legation for Tientsin, according to statements made by a certain diplomat in Peking. It is said that in the opinion of the members of the Diplomatic Corps the status of Kang is different from that of Chang Hsun and that his departure from the Capital should cause no anxiety to Peking.

Owing the difference of opinion with the President over the pardon of the monarchist, Chang Chen-fang, who has contributed an immense sum to the Tientsin relief fund, Mr. Kiang Tien-tu, the new Minister of Justice, has tendered his resignation.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 21
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Dec 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 24
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K s.s. Tokiwa M. Dec. 18
Per T.K.K s.s. Korea Maru Dec. 22
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru Dec. 29

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Automobile Operation and Repairs
Fire Prevention and Insurance
Fire Prevention
Fire Insurance
Sanitary Engineering
Plumbing
Heating & Ventilating Engineering
Drafting and Estimating
Structural Drafting
Architectural Design
Machine Drawing and Design
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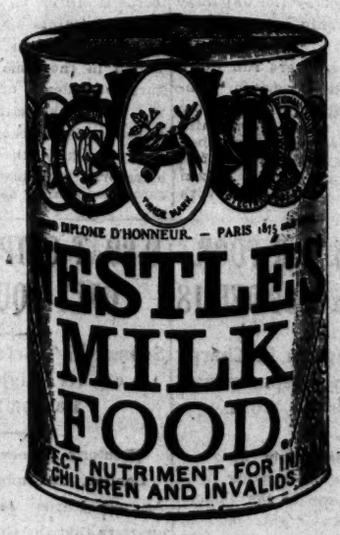

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CALL FOR BLASTING OF RAIDERS' BASES

Allied Officers Urge A Big Campaign Against German Airdromes In Belgium

NOT KEEN FOR REPRISALS

Prefer Destruction Of 'Hornets' Nests" As Means Of Stopping Attacks

Paris, November 14.—"The best way to prevent German air raids is by 'smoking out the hornets' nests,' that is, by destroying the German airdromes in Belgium," said a Belgian staff officer with whom I was sitting a few days ago in a hotel at a small coast town near Nieuport.

Our conversation had been interrupted by a sudden drone overhead, like the hum of giant bees, quickly drowned by the thunder of guns all around us.

'Gothas going to bomb London, Dunkirk or Calais," said the officer. "At this season they pass over here every fine night. Our anti-aircraft batteries always fire on them, but they fly so fast and so high, seven to ten thousand feet, at least, that it is very rare to bring one down.

"You Americans seem to be paying very great attention to aviation. Don't be misled by any wild talk about reprisals on German towns, which the military authorities will only adopt if compelled by public clamor. If you want to prevent air raids you must concentrate your efforts against the hornets' nests.

Calls Reprisals Unsatisfactory

The officer's theory sounded reasonable, so I asked for further explanations. His argument was simple.

"Firstly," he said, "reprisals are objectionable from the moral viewpoint of the Allies. If a man throws a stone at your mother, would you defend her by throwing two stones at his mother?

"Secondly, reprisals are in a military sense unsatisfactory. To reach even the nearer German towns, such as Karlsruhe, Cologne or Frankfort, allied planes must pass over a wide belt of German-held territory, French, Belgian or Alsatian, which they are reluctant to bomb. It is just this hundred miles of land that gives Paris immunity from raids as compared with London.

"Overland planes can be observed continually. Their advance can be signaled and preparations made to attack them in the air. To bomb German towns properly would require much larger air forces, both of bombers and of battleplanes to protect them, than the results would warrant. We should be playing the Germans' game. Germany's whole object is to make us distract a big part of our air fleet from the actual battle line.

"Exactly the same thing applies to my third point, that it is wrong to send a strong force of battle planes back to England for London's protection. That is just what Germany is playing for. Fourthly, anti-aircraft batteries' are inadequate. No one will dispute that.

"Finally, bombing airdromes from which raiders can start is not only logical, but perfectly feasible. The idea is not to bomb one or two of them here and there from time to time, but to concentrate all our efforts against them and never rest until we have destroyed them utterly."

Airdromes Easy to Photograph

That sounded good, but I wanted further confirmation. I got it the next day from a flight Captain in charge of the aviation photographic service on the Belgian front, which I was visiting. This officer has a high reputation and wide practical experience in all branches of aviation, as his row of decorations—Belgian, French, and British—bears witness. He said:

"There are two points to be determined. First, can we locate the German airdromes? Second, can we smash them when located? As regards the first, let me tell you, of all the air photographic work, spotting airdromes is the easiest. Here is a photograph showing the characteristic shape of the hangers and the general disposition of a field. Even from a great height where the risk to the photographer is trifling, no mistake is possible.

"You suggest that the Germans can alter the shape of their airdromes or try camouflage. As an aerial photographer, and the British and French will bear me out, I tell you camouflage cannot deceive us long or sufficiently. Sooner or later the trick becomes obvious.

"By air photography we can locate every airdrome positively. Mind you, all the airdromes from which London is raided, to say nothing of the centers for German planes used on the Flanders battle front, are in Belgium. To force them to move to Germany would increase their difficulties a hundred fold. Moreover, we could follow them there.

"Now as to the question of destruction, if the Allies concentrated their whole bombing activities on airdromes, one of two things would happen: Either we should destroy the hangars, airplanes, local supplies, rail heads, and crew shelters—the latter point being important as airmen take a long time to train, and once a pilot's nerve is affected he is useless—or to prevent us the enemy would be compelled to withdraw an undue force of battleplanes from the front for protection. That would be the precise advantage in our favor that the Germans are trying to obtain by raiding London.

Wants Policy of Initiative

"In both cases we should be imposing our attack on the enemy, not accepting his initiative. There has been too much of that in this war already. If the Allies had followed Napoleon's policy of initiative, things would have been very different today.

"By bombing airdromes you destroy the air raid evil at its source. Reprisals, battleplane defense at home and anti-aircraft batteries are merely palliatives, like treating the symptoms of a malady and neglecting its real causes.

"His argument convinced me, but subsequent thought led to the query: "If this plan is so obvious, why have not the allied army authorities adopted it?" I discussed this later with Belgian, French, and British officers in the aviation and other services. Here is the sum total of my conclusions:

First, the army does it, but does not do it enough. The British constantly bomb German airdromes, but only some of them, with limited forces and only from time to time. Second, the army does not always do the obvious and logical thing. Army rules do not always agree on a policy to be followed. They are hampered by tradition or by political considerations due to popular pressure. The case of Kitchener and explosive shells is an outstanding instance among many.

Third, a General commanding an army or a division is naturally obsessed by the purely military side of his operations. There is a battery or munition dump he wishes to have blown up, a railhead or junction to be destroyed, a concentration of troops to be attacked and thrown into confusion or stores to be destroyed. He sends bombers out on these jobs in order that the task before him may be facilitated.

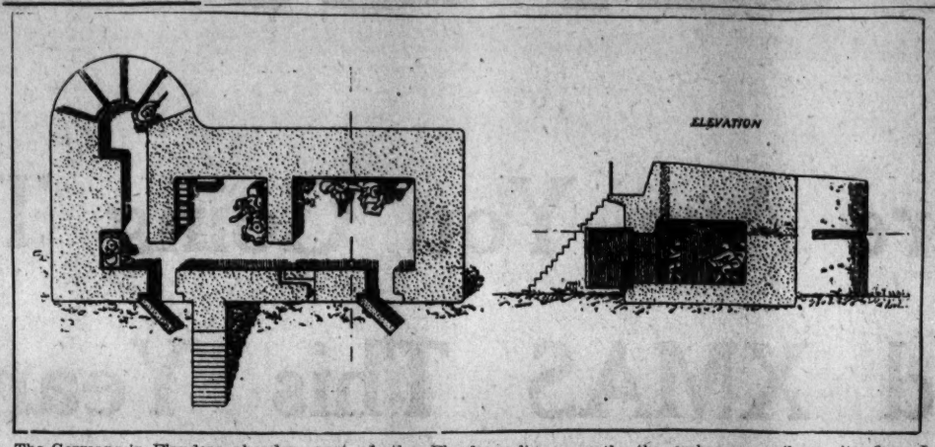
Losses Now Quickly Repaired

Local advantages, no doubt, are thus gained, but railroads can be repaired, men concentrated afresh, stores and munitions resupplied and batteries replaced. Meantime the German bombing planes are doing the same behind his lines and the Gothas are raiding London, the former nullifying his own advantages and the latter bidding fair to force him to divert his air forces, whether he will or not, to reprisals on German towns. He is not bold and up-to-date enough to take a wider view, to realise that if he can destroy the German airplanes he will "put out the enemy's eyes" and his advantages will be multiplied enormously.

Finally, aviation is a new arm in war. Even now the British are only just making an independent air ministry, and by the nature of things the practical aviation leaders are young and consequently of inferior rank. It is difficult for them to impress their views, however, backed by expert knowledge and personal experience, on their less well informed superiors. There are still too many obsolete methods, too much tradition in old Europe.

It has been America's pride to "scrap" what is obsolete in favor of more up-to-date and better things. According to opinion here she must scrap the ideas of reprisals and aerial activities that balance and nullify each other. She must concentrate her effort and use her influence with the Allies to induce them to follow her example, on striking at the enemy's air bases and smoking out the hornets' nests. Thus and thus only can be won the absolute "mastery of the air" with all that it implies.

How The Hindenburg 'Pill Box' System is Organised



The Germans in Flanders, abandoning intricate trench structure for purposes of defense as inadequate before the terrific British and French heavy gunfire, devised what has now come to be known as the "pill box" or concrete and steel shelter and outpost defenses, armed with machine guns.

A typical "pill box" is shown in the illustration, with its ground plan and elevation. This was situated near Bixschoote, north of Ypres, on that part of the Flanders line recently marking the French advance beyond Bixschoote.

This "pill box" had been partly destroyed by French shells, after which French infantry surrounded it and forced the surrender of its defenders. The "pill box" is practically invulnerable to infantry attack, but the British and French "tanks" are able to approach close to them and by directing machine gun fire through the embrasure, silence its fire. Infantry afterward clean up such as are left behind the advancing Allied line.

The "pill box" contains two main chambers and mounts from three to five machine guns in a bastion beyond these chambers. Concrete and steel doors guard the rear exist. In front there are none. A stairway leads to the top which may be used for observation purposes when the enemy is still at some distance.

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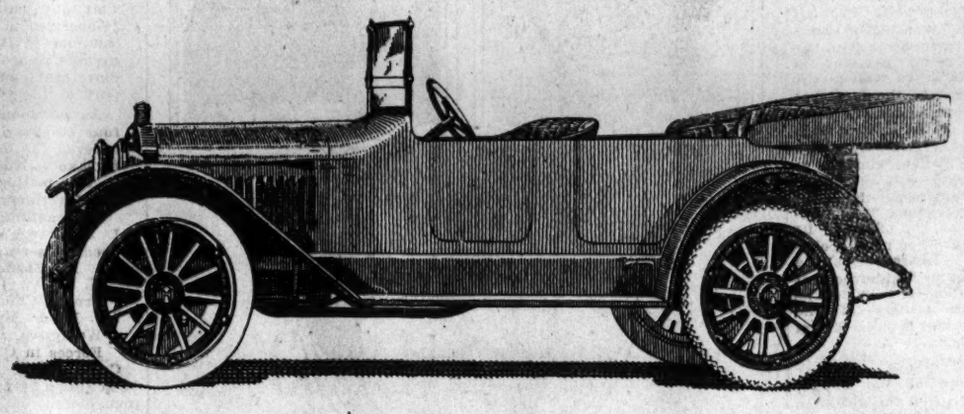

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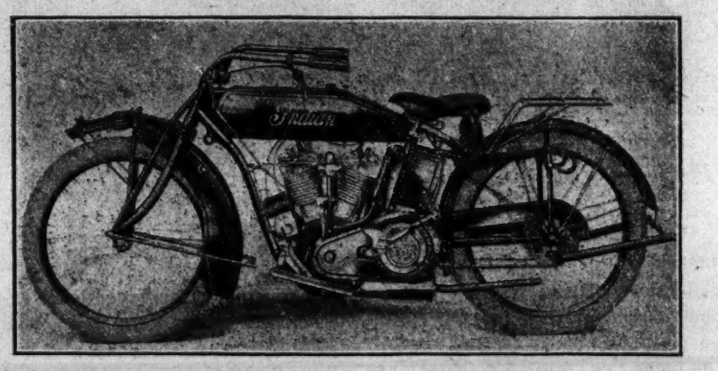

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TEUTONS AS LOOTERS IN BOXER CAMPAIGN

Letters, Long Secret, Reveal Gen. Chaffee Protested To Von Waldersee

GERMAN MARSHAL ANGRY

Returned Communication And Wrote He Was 'Unfavorably Impressed'

Washington, Nov. 13.—Nearly seventeen years after it was filed there has been found in the records of the War Department a protest which the late Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee sent to the German Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, then commanding the allied forces sent to the relief of the Peking legations, in which General Chaffee called the Marshal's attention to the fact that the German troops under his command were looting the ancient Chinese observatory at Peking.

In that letter Chaffee, who was as blunt in speech as he was efficient in action, told Waldersee that the United States Government "would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort." Instead of putting an end to the looting Waldersee sent a curt reply to Chaffee, in which he stated that the protest of the American commander impressed him "most unfavorable."

Many Other Outrages.

But the looting of the Peking Observatory said to be the oldest in the world, was only an incident of the Boxer campaign so far as the Germans who took part in that expedition were concerned. There are today in the army of the United States officers who can tell the story of outrages committed upon unoffending and helpless Chinese, of petty and grand larceny, and of an overbearingness on the part of the Germans that caused every officer of the other nations who took part in the march on Peking, and the subsequent occupation of the Chinese capital, to look upon the Germans more as enemies than anything else. The records fail to show where the soldiers of other nations ever referred to them as "comrades."

Von Waldersee never forgave Chaffee for calling him to account and officers who were members of Chaffee's staff during that stormy year tell the story to this day of the contempt in which the famous American General held Waldersee, who by reason of rank was h's commanding officer at the time Berlin protested to Washington, but Chaffee got the facts home ahead of the protest and Elihu Root, then Secretary of War, upheld the action of Chaffee and the reprimand that the Kaiser sought so hard to have made was never forthcoming.

The looting by Germans began several weeks before General Chaffee decided to ignore the military proprieties and to call his superior officer to account. Report after report was made to the General concering the conduct of the Germans, and it will sincerely regreat to learn that they had begun the systematic and thorough looting of the observatory, which is sacred in Chinese eyes, he decided to act.

He wrote a letter to Waldersee, and handed it to Lieutenant Edgar T. Collins, then an aide on his staff, with instructions to personally deliver it to the German Field Marshal. Collins, who is now a Colonel and Chief of Staff of the national army division at Wrightstown, delivered the letter within half an hour after Chaffee handed it to him. This is the letter found today in the files of the War Department:

Complaint to Waldersee.

Headquarters China Relief Expedition, Peking, China, Dec. 3, 1900.

Your Excellency: Having heard that the astronomical instruments are being removed from the Observatory, an officer of my staff went there yesterday and on his return confirms the report.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that my Government would vehemently denounce an officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will incerely regret to learn that any nation with which it co-operated to relieve the besieged legations in Peking authorises or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of the Observatory.

As commander of one of the four co-opearting columns which relieved the legations on Aug. 14, I make to you respectful protest in this matter, and shall inform my Government of the fact.

With assurances of high esteem, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Adna R. Chaffee, Major General, U. S. V., Commanding U. S. Troops, China Relief Expedition.

To Field Marshal Count von Waldersee, Commanding Allied Forces in China.

Collins, then, as now, the typical West Point regular, was admitted immediately into the presence of Waldersee. He saluted and uttered the customary military greeting. "With the compliments of General Chaffee," and handed to the German the envelope containing the letter.

Waldersee thought it was an ordinary military request. By the time he finished reading the letter he was angry through and through. He hurriedly dictated a short reply using the German language. The late General Theodore Schwan, who was a member of Chaffee's staff, translated it into English.

So angry was Waldersee that he sent two letters. The translation follows:

Marshal "Unfavorably Impressed."

Peking, China, Dec. 31, 1900.

You Excellency: I beg most respectfully to inform you that the communication of this date respecting the instruments of the Observatory has impressed me most unfavorably, not only in respect to its form but regarding its substance as well.

I am not in a situation to receive utterances of this kind, and permit myself very respectfully to place the accompanying communication at your Excellency's disposal.

With high esteem, I remain your Excellency's obedient servant,

WALDERSEE,
Field Marshal General.

To His Excellency General Chaffee, General and Chief American Troops in East Asia Peking.

[Translation by General Schwan.]

[Inclosure Translation.]

Peking, China, December 3, 1900.

His Excellency General Chaffee, Commander in Chief U. S. forces in East Asia, Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to respectfully inform you that I am very much astonished at the form and contents of your letter of December 3.

I am not in a position to stand those experssions, and I take the liberty to herewith return your letter.

Your obedient servant,

WALDERSEE,

Baker Gives Out Letters.

Colonel Collins has often told the story of Chaffee's actions to his friends. No young officer of his time was closer to Chaffee than Collins, and officers who know Collins, but who do not know the fact of the German part of the Chinese expedition, have often expressed a desire to know exactly why Collins always appeared to be just a little more pro-Ally than any other pro-Ally officer in the regular army. Colonel Collins told the story to a member of The Times staff shortly after the outbreak of the present war, but it was not until the letters were found in the files of the War Department today that their publication was authorised by Secretary Baker.

Another officer of the army who was with Chaffee and who knows all facts as to the brutal behavior of the German personnel in the international force under Waldersee is Captain James P. Drouillard, who was a Lieutenant in the famous Ninth States Infantry at the time of the Boxer troubles. The Ninth, together with the Marines under the late Rear Admiral Bowman H. McCalla, bore the brunt of the fight as far as the Americans were concerned.

Captain Drouillard told a Times reporter more than a year ago that what the Germans were doing in Belgium, in northern France, and in Servia was simply a continuation of the policy that they had followed during the Boxer troubles.

Soldiers who participated in the expedition have even charged the poisoning of wells and the outraging of women by the German troops which went to Peking under Waldersee.

Another Chaffee Letter.

It is belived that the War Department files contain the text of at least one other protest made by General Chaffee regarding the actions of the Germans, and if that protest is found it is believed that it will disclose the fact that Chaffee told Waldersee that "if you don't put a stop to it, I will."

In the records of the foreign relations of the United States for 1900 there appears a letter written by the Kaiser to President McKinley. The letter was written a few days after Field Marshal von Waldersee, because of his rank, was appointed to command the allied troops ordered to the relief of the legations in Peking.

"I received with pleasure," the Kaiser wrote, "the decision of the United States that American and German soldiers shall fight together for the common cause of civilisation under one Commander in Chief. The brave army of your country which has shown of late so many warlike qualities, united with Europe, will be irresistible. Field Marshal Count Waldersee, who will have the honor of leading your forces, is not a stranger to America. His wife is an American by birth. I beg your Excellency to accept my heartfelt thanks for the confidence the United States places in the leadership of Count Waldersee."

This was the only letter written by the Kaiser on the subject. There is no record of any official appreciation having been expressed by the United States, no any of the other foreign Governments, regarding Waldersee as a Commander in Chief, after the Boxer troubles were settled.

Generals Who Form New Inter-Allied War Board

General Foch, the French hero of the battle of the Marne, General Sir Henry Wilson, of the British Great General Staff and General Count Cadorna, former Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies, form the new Inter-Allied War Conference Board, which will deal with the military strategy of the Belgian, French and Italian battle fronts. The formation of the board was a result of the Austro-German successful drive into Italy. This will be the first time that there has been absolute unity of action among the Allies on the western fronts. The committee will sit at Versailles.

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Stories from the Arabian Nights	$3.00
Alice in Wonderland	$2.50

AMERICA TOLERANT IN RUSSIAN POLICY

Won't Consider Country As Enemy Even If Armistice Is Concluded

FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

U. S. Believes Great Part Of Russia Does Not Endorse Aims Of Bolsheviks

New York, December 1.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs that the American Government is shaping what is described as a tolerant policy dealing with the present situation in Russia in order to show its faith in the ultimate triumph of sane democracy.

It is declared that there is no intention at present to consider Russia as an enemy, even should the armistice be concluded, and the United States will take steps to acquaint all the people of Russia with its attitude. In view of this it appears that should the Inter-Allied War Council at Paris decide to send what is described as a threatening communication to Russia, the American delegates might not subscribe to it. Of course their action will finally be determined by the nature of the communication which may be sent.

Officials at Washington base their position on the promise that a great part of Russia is not in accord with the aims of the Bolsheviks whose success, moreover, is by no means wholly assured. Regarding the shipments of war material and other goods to Russia, the United States will be guided largely by M. Baklomatiev, the Russian Ambassador, who has already disavowed the Bolsheviks.

Reports Siberian Independence

London, December 1.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphs that Siberia is about to declare independence. The Ministers already appointed are constantly sitting at Omsk.

German Joy Unjustified

Amsterdam, December 2.—The Lokal Anzeiger doubts whether the German jubilation at the Russian peace offer is justified owing to the instability of the Bolsheviks and the possibility of Japanese invasion of Russia.

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The ceremony of breaking the ground for the Haskell Gymnasium took place on Monday. President F. J. White told of the plans for the development of the College. He then put a spade in and took out the first shovelful of dirt in the excavation for the foundations of the Gymnasium. Mr. Ni En-tsung of the history department of the College then spoke, dwelling on the loyalty all of her sons ought to have for the College. Vice-President Tong Sin-en made the closing prayer of the ceremony.

On December 21 and 22, basketball and football teams from Wayland Academy of Hangchow, Yates Academy of Soochow, and Ningpo Baptist Academy will take part together with teams from the Academy of the College in an inter-academy football and basketball meet. Large bodies of students from Wayland, Yates and Ningpo will come to Shanghai with their respective teams. This meet is one of the two annually held by the Athletic Association of the East China Baptist Middle Schools.

In the Conference on the Teaching of the Bible to Adolescents, held in the Union Church Lecture Hall on Friday, two members of the Seminary Faculty took part. Dr. James B. Webster led a discussion on the principles, materials and methods of teaching the Bible to adolescents. This field is one that Dr. Webster specialised in, while in America last year and the year before. The discussion in the sectional meeting on the teaching of the Bible truths to Boys was led by Prof. Charles L. Bromley of the Seminary.

Mr. Ray Ewing, the Athletic Director of Wayland Academy, is visiting in the home of Professor Bromley for a few days.

$80,000,000 MISSION FUND

Methodist Boards Vote To Raise It In The Next Five Years

Philadelphia, November 12.—The Methodist Episcopal Boards of Home and Foreign Missions at a joint conference here today approved a recommendation that a campaign by inaugurated to raise $80,000,000 in the next five years. Forty millions are to be raised by each board to spread Methodism to all corners of the earth. About 200 clergymen from all parts of the country, including the entire board of twenty Bishops, attended the conference.

WILL ALWAYS BE A RUSSIAN FRONT'

Provisional Government Representatives In London Not Disheartened

London, December 3.—Representatives of the Russian Provisional Government who have arrived in London are in no way disheartened by the turn of events in Russia. They say that while a few more army units may go over to the Bolsheviks before the reaction starts in, many units will continue to fight until the others realise that a separate peace means the ruin of Russia. In fact, they say, there will always be a Russian front.

The Russian Embassy here maintains communications with headquarters and with a part of the Russian navy which supports the view that quiet forces are at work to overthrow the Bolsheviks when the right moment arrives.

Despite rumors, Kerensky has not been arrested and keeps up communication with his army chiefs.

No Annexations, Says Trotzky

London, December 3.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Petrograd reports that Trotzky, replying to Count Czernin's acceptance of the armistice offer, declared for the first time since negotiations were opened that they must be based on a principle of no annexations and indemnities.

Peasants May Check Extremists

Petrograd, December 2.—The Bolsheviks are watching the proceedings of the Peasants' Congress with some nervousness and desire to remove them from contact with the army. There is some ground for believing that the peasants' shrewdness may yet check the career of the extremists.

GOLD STAR AS MOURNING

Chicago Movement To Abolish Black Garb For Death Of Soldiers

Chicago, November 12.—A movement was begun here today for the substitution for the black garb of mourning of some designation, such, for instance, as a gold star, in memory of American soldier dead.

According to Mrs. Louise De Koven Bowen, Chairman of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, the glory of the death should be emphasised rather than its sadness. "The psychological effect of multitudes in mourning is not good. Soldiers do not like it and Germany forbids it," said Mrs. Bowen. "It is not too early to consider this subject now."

BOOK TALK

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The very large advance sale of the Commercial Atlas and Gazetteer of China (listed here) proves its value to business houses, libraries, colleges and individuals interested in China. As a product of the book makers' art it is unsurpassed: as a mine of information on China—all under one cover—it is unique and invaluable. Behind the book we see the splendid achievement of its editor—E. J. Dingle, Esq.,—who has spent 10 years of pioneer geographical and commercial work preparing it. The book as it stands represents Mr. Dingle's life work. "China's largest book" weighs 24 lbs. measures 22" x 17" and sells for Taels 90.00 net till December 31st, 1917 in China; after January 1st, 1918, Taels 110.00 net. Delivered by us to all parts of the allied world. Over 1700 sold to date.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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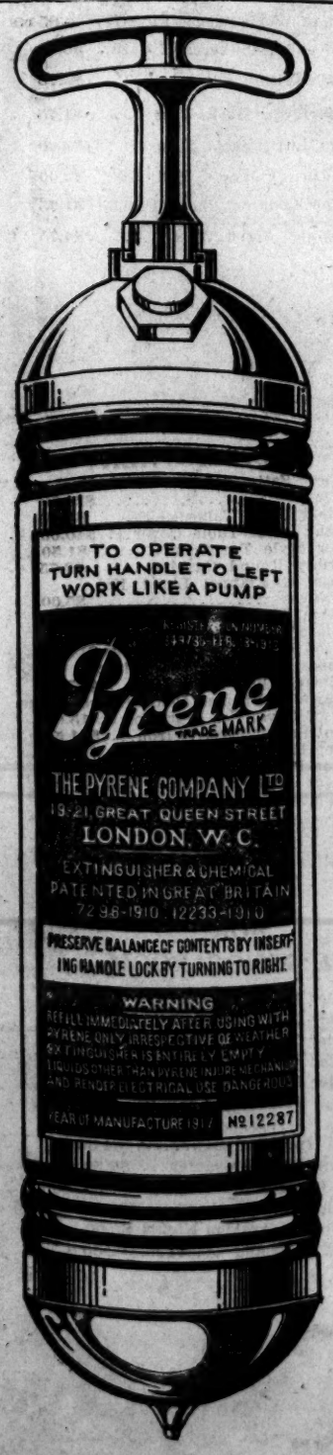

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HALF OF U-BOATS SUNK DURING WAR

As Many Lost In Last Quarter As In 1916, Declares Sir Eric Geddes

ADMITS TOLL STILL BIG

New Blood Will Be Injected To Add Strength To Older Personnel

Following is a full summarised report of Sir Eric Geddes' speech before Parliament on November 1. Cabled reports received here at the time were not complete. The following detailed despatch, was sent from London to American papers by the Associated Press under date of November 1:

Sir Eric Geddes, who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty, made his first address in Parliament today and gave some interesting and anxiously awaited figures on the work of the navy and shipping in general.

His declaration that between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarine in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

The First Lord, speaking directly of his department, said that in addition to an increase in the personnel, the services of younger officers had been requisitioned to add strength to the experience of the older officers on the naval staff.

Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, he said, he had made a most careful investigation and had approached the subject with the idea that it was desirable and it ought to be possible to give the public figures, because he added, "it is hardly conceivable the enemy does not know what he is sinking."

Data Of Value To Enemy

He regretted to say, however, that he had not found it possible to arrive at any form of publication which would not convey most valuable information to the enemy which he did not possess, if information were given in regular sequence for specific periods. He said:

"I have studied from a variety of sources the statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and position and have come to the definite conclusion that not only does he not know what is being sunk, but that he would like very much indeed to know what is being sunk regularly month by month, or week by week, or even exactly for a period."

Sir Eric, supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in Albert Hall, said he could give certain information which would show that "we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of the enemy's submarine activities."

He added that the House would realise that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is—and the figures are still very formidable—we cannot at this stage of the war pick any one time to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phase of the war, is going well or badly.

The kaleidoscopic change which goes on in actual warfare, he added, is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards to the uninformed observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madness of those who control these matters. Continuing, he said:

"But I would appeal to the country for confidence. There is a method in what we do.

"The general situation regarding submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole of the year 1916.

Gives Approximate Figures

"As regards the sinking of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the German official figure for August are 808,000 tons of all nationalities. They sank a little more than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and little more than one-half of that of all nationalities.

"For September their official fiugres are 679,000 tons. They sank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and less than one-half of that amount of all nationalities.

"The German claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you facts. In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfactory volume for the enemy submarine. In September last his lowest month of sinkings, our overseas sailings of all ships of more than 1,600 tons were 20 per cent in number and 30 per cent in tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must, therefore, find another and better explanation for his lack of success. I can supply it.

"The explanation is that the long arm of the British navy reached down into the depths and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing.

Shipping Increases; Sinkings Drop

"Since April, the highest month for British losses, they have steadily decreased, and latterly to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month; October was only slightly worse, and better by 30 per cent than any other month since unrestricted submarine warfare began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four month is 300 per cent less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the Cabinet early in July.

"The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons in under two and a half millions of tons gross, or 14 per cent, and that after a period when our great armies and their magnificent equipment received priority and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved, to the detriment of mercantile shipbuilding. Now that the submarine is for the present doing less damage, and the resources of the country are again being devoted to a far greater and an increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine, I look for net results still more formidable.

"Summarised, the submarine warfare amounts to this: Our defensive measures have during the last seven months proved so efficacious that in spite of the increased number of ships passing through te danger zone there has been steady reduction in the damage done by the enemy submarines. In the meantime we are sinking enemy submarines to an increasing extent. Our offensive measures are improving and will still more improve and multiply.

Many U-boats Building

"But, on the other hand, the Germans are building submarines faster than they have hitherto done, and they have not yet attained their maximum strength. It appears to me, therefore, that in the submarine warfare, as elsewhere, it is becoming a test of determination and ingenuity between the two contending forces.

"For the present I have come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare is going well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he had hoped and less than we anticipated. He has done it with a serious and heavy loss to himself. At present we may be justified feeling that his attack on our trade is held and is being mastered, and we are justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail."

The First Lord said it was interesting to recall the position of the German mercantile marine, continuing:

"At the outbreak of the war Germany possessed more than 5,000,000 tons of shipping. Today nearly half of it has been sunk or is in the hands of ourselves or our allies. She has a 50 per cent reduction to our 14 per cent.

"It is well that the British public should be told what they are up against. We must not consider ourselves alone, but the alliance as a whole."

He pointed out that, while Great Britain has plenty of coal for victory, Italy and France have not, and it was essential that there should be the greatest possible economy in food and in all imports in order that tonnage should be saved so that it may be diverted to other vital needs of the alliance. He declared:

"We must lay our plans for a long war. I see no signs of its being a short one, and all by their economy can help the navies of the Allies defeat the submarnie."

Will Add Another Civil Lord

The First Lord began his lengthy maiden speech by the announcement of his decision to revise his office by the addition of another civil lord, because he had found this necessary to carry out the increased work. He continued:

I hope to make an appointment shortly. The board will then consist of eight naval officers and four civilians, including myself. An important change has been made in the arrangements dealing with Admiralty business. The members of the board have been grouped into two formal committees—operations and maintenance—each meeting once a week, or more if necessary. The First Lord is ex-officio chairman of both committees and personally I made a point of presiding over them as often as possible.

Sir Eric announced that it had been decided that Vice-Admiral Wemyss, as Deputy First Sea Lord, will give his whole attention to naval staff matters. Further additions had been made to the naval staff with the object of strengthening its control over operations, Said the First Lord:

"A new section consists of younger officers, who, it is hoped, will add strength to the valued experience of the older officers. I look with confident to the great advantages of this new arrangement."

Sir Eric said that the new national yards now being built would be ready in six months and continued:

The output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 is 123 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year and considerably higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. Standard vessels have been ordered representing nearly 1,000,000 gross tons. More than half of these are under construction.

235 Drydocks For Repairs

According to the first lord, there now are 235 large drydocks in the British Isles where merchantmen can be repaired. He expressed the hope that all these vessels would soon be effectively armed, and he paid a tribute to the woman employes in the dockyards. He then dealt with the criticisms against the Admiralty.

Referring to the success of the convoy system in general, he said:

"In September 90 per cent of the total vessels sailing the Atlantic trades were convoyed, and since the convoy system started the total percentage of loss per vessel through the danger zone was 1 in 200.

"I wish to acknowledge fully the valuable contribution made by the United States navy in this country work, since their destroyers joined us under command of Vice-Admiral Sims, from whom we have received the heartiest co-operation and whose counsel has been of great value to us. The contribution of the United States navy was given promptly and freely upon their entry into the war and is gradually being extended in this and other ways.

"As is known, we have had most valuable consultation with Admiral Mayo, and on the occasion of his visit took counsel with him as to the role the American navy to play. We also took advantage of his visit to have an international naval conference, from which we hope much good may result."

Decending the navy, the First Lord reviewed its accomplishments in this war, declaring that, unlike the enemy forces, its role was an offensive one. He continued:

"During a recent month the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers and destroyers alone amounted to one million ship's miles in home waters. In addition to this the naval auxiliary forces patrolled more than six million miles in the same period and territory. The displacement of the navy is 71 per cent greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols, today there are 3,366. The personnel of the fleet before the war was 146,000; today it is 390,000."

33 PCT. OF HONOLULU STUDENTS JAPANESE

Of Enrollment Of 42,105, 16,298 Are Nipponese Nationals—Only 1,924 Americans

Honolulu, November 8.—School figures show that out of a total school enrollment of 42,105, there are 16,298 Japanese children, leading all other nationalities, with the Portuguese, with a toal of 6,382, coming next. American children total only 1,924. Following is the enrollment by nationalities:

	Public.	Private.	Total.
Hawaiian	3,402	645	4,047
Part Hawaiian	3,840	1,378	5,218
American	931	993	1,924
British	111	52	163
German	155	79	234
Portuguese	5,155	1,227	6,382
Japanese	13,080	1,218	16,298
Chinese	3,312	1,094	4,406
Porto Rican	1,070	65	1,135
Korean	420	141	561
Spanish	691	48	739
Russian	104	34	138
Filipino	607	42	649
Others	167	44	211
Totals	35,045	7,060	42,105

ACTRESS JOIN NUNS

Paris, November 3.—Mlle. Eve Lavalliere, for years one of the familiar figures of Parisian life and long favorite at the Theater des Varieties, has left the stage to take the veil. She has sold all the luxurious furnishings of her apartment, divided her dresses, furs and jewels among her friends and entered the Order of Carmelites.

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Getzbest Cove Oysters.
Getzbest Dry Shrimps.
Getzbest Lobsters.
Getzbest Salmon.
Getzbest Hawaiian Pinespple.
Getzbest Tomato Catsup.
Getzbest Calif. Ripe Olives.

Getzbest Queen Olives.
Getzbest Stuffed Olives.
Getzbest California Olive Oil.
Getzbest Cherries in Maraschino.
Getzbest Clear & Comb Honey.
Getzbest Jelly and Preserves (all Varieties).
Getzbest Pork and Beans.
Getzbest Tapioca.
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Improvements Certain To Be Used In Merchant Ships, Says English Writer

PREDICTS 35-KNOT LINERS

Double-Reduction Geared Turbines And Oil Fuel Will Make Them Possible

New York, Nov. 4.—Transatlantic liners and other passenger ships built in the struggle for commercial supremacy of the seas after the war will be larger and faster than any before because of the great improvements in marine machinery and naval construction made by necessities of the war, according to the prediction of a British naval expert writng for The London Times. He says he would not be surprised to see the speed of liners increased to forty or forty-five knots an hour, or even more, by the use of oil fuel, water-tube boilers such as are now used in the latest types of destroyers, and double-reduction geared turbine engines that the expert says are sure to be built for merchant ships after the war. This expert says there is practically no limit to the speed ships may attain with new improvements and by sacrificing space in hulls.

"Vessels of war and merchant ships are given speeds suitable for the special work they have to perform," says the British writer. "An interesting illustration is given by an examination of the different types of warships. In any vessel there is a definite weight, made up of various items, which must be exceeded. It includes the weight of hull and fittings, machinery, armament, fuel and stores. It is, however, within certain limits, in the hands of the designer how he shall allocate these weights. In torpedo boat destroyers it is possible to keep the weight of the hull comparatively small since the nature of their work does not demand heavy scantlings. Armor is entirely absent, and the armament quite small. In consequence, there is a good deal of weight available for the machinery, which means that great power can be put into the boat and a high speed obtained. In light cruisers, different considerations obtain. The speed is sacrificed somewhat so the machinery weights relatively less, leaving more weight available for light armor and for heavier armament than the destroyer possesses. This result is not achieved, however without making the cruiser larger than the destroyer. Larger ships can be driven at the same speed as smaller ones with relatively less power in the machinery, so that in the cruiser there is an appreciable weight left for the armor and armament.

Battle Cruisers as Example.

"This principle of the easier attainment of speed with increase of size is followed through into heavy battle cruisers. These vessels require heavy armament and moderately heavy armor, but in addition they must have good speed. The result is that they become very large vessels, their length being particularly great, as it is the most important factor in the development of high speed. In the batteship high speed is not considered of such great importance, but both armor and armament must be heavy. The speed however, is sacrificed to such an extent that it becomes possible to build battleships of smaller lengths than battle cruisers.

"What has been said of warships is also ture in principle for merchant vessels. In the slow-moving cargo ship the object is to carry as mhch cargo as possible. As a result the speed is kept low, so that the weight of the machinery is small and the vessel can be made with full under-water form, thus insuring that the maximum weight of cargo will be carried. To obtain a greater speed in an intermediate type, or a vessel carrying a few passengers, cargo weight is sacrificed by the heavier weight of machinery carried and generally by making the under-water form finer than in the cargo ship. In the ocean liner the under-water form is made still finer, and on account of the great weight of the machinery comparatively little cargo is carried.

"It is obvious that the more horse power is obtainable from a ton weight of machinery the greater the speed that can be given to any ship, and in this way the limiting speed of a vessel can be increased. Enormous strides have been made in this direction since the days of the early reciprocating engine. The great increase in the speed of torpedo boat destroyers is almost entirely due to such improvements. Water-tube boilers generate much more speed per ton weight than cylindrical boilers, and their introduction allows more power to be obtained in a given ship. Turbines are also lighter than reciprocating engines and have the same effect.

"Twenty years ago the attainment of a speed of twenty knots in a Channel steamer 300 feet long was a remarkable achievement. Some few years ago, however, a speed of twenty-five knots was obtained on a similar vessel of the same length. The first ship was fitted with triple-expansion engines and tank boilers, while the latter had geared engines and water-tube boilers. After the war, when new steamers will be built, something even better may be expected, since double-reduction geared turbines will almost certainly be fitted. These are lighter than the single-geared turbines.

Oil Fuel to Help Speed.

"In addition, should the supply of oil fuel become assured and its price reasonable, its adoption would render the attainment of still greater speeds possible. Oil fuel generates steam more efficiently than coal, thus reducing the weight of the boilers. A smaller weight of it needs to be carried to give the same steaming radius as coal. The load of the ships is therefore less, leaving more weight available for machinery, by which a further increase of speed can be obtained.

"It is doubtful if there is any limit to the speed of a ship if everything else is sacrificed to obtain it. Reference has already been made to the greater speeds obtainable in large ships. Disappointment is often expressed over the small speeds of large vessels, both of the navy and the mercantile marine. The reason has been given that for war vessels and merchant vessels it would not be profitable to run at great speeds. It would be quite possible to build a ship to run at, say, seventy miles an hour, that is, at the speed of a railway train. Needless to say, she would have to be of great length, over 1,000 feet, and everything in the way of weight would have to be sacrificed. She would, in fact, be something like a torpedo boat destroyer magnified enormously. Small models of ships have, of course, been run in experimental banks at great speeds, which if produced proportionately in actual ships would be even greater than, seventy miles an hour. If, however, ships could be made large enough to carry the necessary machinery these speeds could be obtained. The lighter the machinery can be built, the smaller the ships can be made to attain these great speeds.

"Theoretically, there is no limit to the speed of ships, but practical politics fixes one. The late W. Froude estimated the horse power required for a special type of ship of 2,500 tons displacement. The maximum speed he calculated for was not less than 130 knots, with a horse power of about 1,000,000. Needless to say, such a small ship could not carry the machinery to generate this power.

"At the present time speeds of forty-five miles an hour have been obtained, and improvements in machinery will increase this value. There is no reason to suppose that these improvements will not take place. This much is certain, that if oil engines could be built to give the large powers required in high-speed ships a distinct advance in speed would at once be brought about. The future is bound to see an increase in the speed of ships."

Unpopular Songs -:- By W. F. Kirk

'It's Hard To Be An Umpire's Wife.'

A slender, girlish woman, with a face quite fair to see,
Was waiting for the gent which she had wed.
The dinner on the table it was growing cold, you see;
A lonely fly stood guard above the bread.
The long, dull minutes dragged along on feet of leaden weight,
The minutes they did pass most awful slow.
The fair wife hurled across the room a five or ten cent plate,
And these here words did say in accents low:

Refrain:

"It's hard to be an umpire's wife,
To tremble in dismay,
To sit and pray for his young life
Each hour that he's away.
I never know when he does go
If they will slay my pet.
It's hard to be an umpire's wife—
I'll have to leave him yet!"

II.

This verse is stranger to believe than any fairy tale,
And yet it is the truth and nothing more.
The husband burst into the room, his face all tense and pale,
With hundred dollar greenbacks by the score.
"Them rooters gave this dough to me!" he whispered to his dear,
"And we are rich as old John D. today!"
The fair wife took them greenbacks, then she kissed her hubby's ear,
Regretting them harsh words which she did say:

Refrain:

"It's hard to be an umpire's wife," etc.

TELL HOW GERMAN RAIDER MET FATE

Seeadler Ran Aground In Australian Waters, Say Returning Naval Men

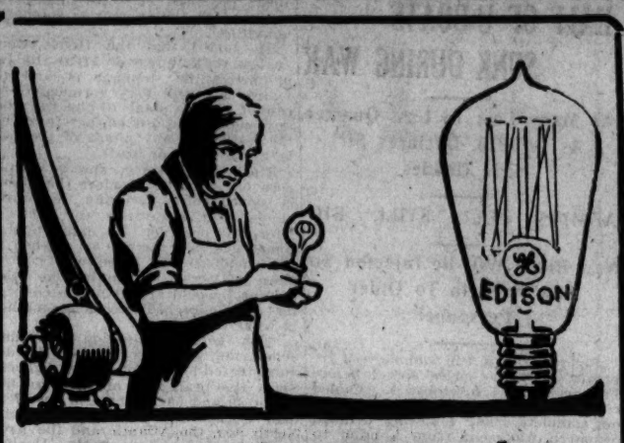
Tokio, Dec. 4.—The second-class cruiser Hirato, which has been the flagship of the Japanese destroyer flotilla operating in the South Pacific, returned safely to Yokosuka yesterday, it was announced at the Navy Office. Rear-Admiral Ichizen Yamaji, commander of the flotilla was aboard the cruiser.

The Hirato sailed from Sasebo March 21, and first operated in the South Seas, but later in the South Pacific, where she has been co-operating with the British fleet. The Hirato and the British warships were on guard near New Zealand. Since her departure from Sasebo the Hirato has navigated 25,000 nautical miles. The crew suffered from the intense heat, but none became ill. While co-operating with the British the officers and men of the Hirato were praised by their co-workers for their orderly and brave conduct, says Captain Kobayashi, of the returned cruiser.

Captain Kobayashi told of how the German commercial raider Seeadler went aground in the Australian waters, and her captain and some members of her crew were captured by the British. The German raider left Bremen three months ago, and made her appearance in Australian waters. Her presence naturally created considerable anxiety and fear in the shipping circles, but she soon went aground at a certain point near Australia. Her captain and some ten members of her crew escaped in a boat, taking refuge in a small group of islands. Even in that plight they attempted to menace a steamer which was passing, when they were discovered by the British fleet and captured.

Captain Kobayashi says that at first the raider was planning to menace shipping around the Hawaiian Islands, but learning that the Japanese fleet was on guard in that region she turned to Australian waters, where she met her fate.

Upon her arrival at Yokosuka yesterday the Hirato was met by the families of the officers and men, and representative officers of the Naval Station there.



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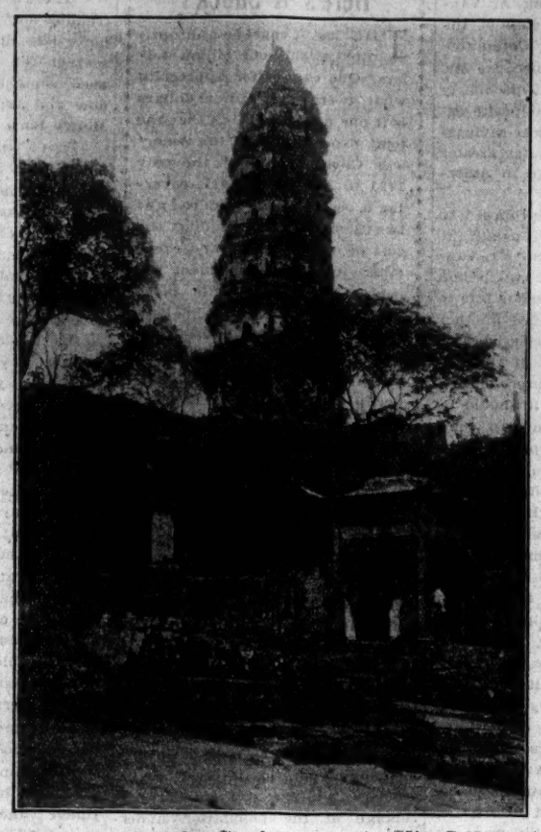

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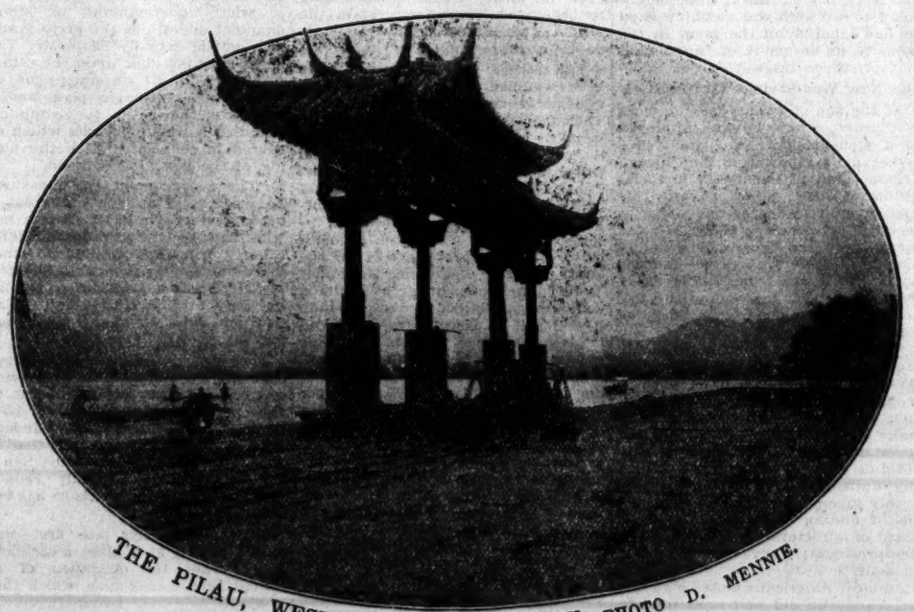

THE PILAU, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW—PHOTO D. MENNIE.

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The China Press

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America Must Hurry!

By Lyman P. Powell

President Powell of Hobart College, like many other college heads, was called early to public service when the war begun, and during the Spring he made many patriotic addresses and assisted in organisation work. In the middle of Summer he started for Europe equipped with proper letters from the President of the Association of American Colleges, the United States Commissioner of Education, the Secretary of State, and others. During his visit all doors were open to him. The following account of his experiences, taken with his report appearing in the November issue of the Review of Reviews, covers an unusual period in the war zone, even for a special correspondent.

AMERICA must hurry up. Germany is going to be beaten. The immediate problem facing us is to hasten her defeat with the least loss of life to our own boys and with adequate insurance against the breaking of the western front and the smashing of the British fleet.

The situation is more serious than on the surface would appear. Germany understands. Germany knows that she has struck twelve. But she also knows that there are chances of which she means to make the most to emerge from the war with conditions more favorable than those her foes mean that she shall have.

In England and in France I have talked with men and women who have the right to speak concerning this important problem, and they all tell the same story. Not one, whether occupying an official or an unofficial position, believes that Germany is beaten. She must in years to come pay the awful economic price of entering upon such a war. She might have won a world success in trade without a war. No country was showing such high intelligence in the development of commercial relations with South America, Africa, and even our own country as Germany. She risked all on a war which she believed would duplicate the advantage she already was enjoying. However the war may end, the German colonial system is ended for the time. Not even Germany herself expects to get back all her colonies.

But one must go to Europe in order to understand that for the sacrifice of colonies Germany has compensation in some measure in the extension of her power throughout Central Europe. She entered the war an empire with Austria dependent and Turkey like a ripe plum ready to drop into her lap. When the war shall end she may not have Alsace and Lorraine. Belgium will have to be restored. Not one inch of French territory will be hers. She will not realise her Pan Germanic dream of an empire from Hamburg to Bagdad. But if it is safe even modestly to forecast the future amid the complication of the present, she will have an empire for all practical purposes stretching from Hamburg to Constantinople. Europe will be broken in half. Germany may, whatever terms of peace be granted her, have more solidarity across the center of Europe than she ever had before.

All this and more Germany understands. These months past I have talked with officials and private citizens, educators and soldiers, Red Cross men and Red Cross nurses, Y. M. C. A. workers, and those highly sensitised personalities to be found at such a crisis at the center of affairs, at London, Paris, Belgium, Rome, Constantinople, Bagdad, Smyrna, and Malta; all tell the same story. They all agree as was pointed out to my amazement awhile before I went abroad, by one who had just returned from six months' stay in Germany, that Germany, though beaten, will have powers of recuperation which on this side of the water we must take into account.

The League to Enforce Peace summed up before I went abroad the entire situation. I am glad to testify to the integrity of their words that the business of America is to make the world safe by the defeat of German militarism and to keep the world safe by a league of nations. The business before us now is to beat Germany. No nation, as British and French alike have said to me, has ever made such extraordinary preparations in so short a time for war as we are making, but we must hurry up. Pacifism and slackerism at this time are treason. They mean the prolongation of a war the next stage of which is, beginning with the casualties from the Antilles, certain to be fruitful of distressing war news for us on this side of the ocean.

To those who have with difficulty brought themselves to the perception that the present war is closer to us than the Napoleonic wars, the fact is now emerging that America must take her turn in suffering. Mothers who have said good-bye to their boys must make ready to see them never more. I know from observation and from conversation that unless influences not now at play appear Germany is not to have a revolution. Germany is Prussianised. The Bundesrat is but the plaything of the Hohenzollerns. The Reichstag is a mere debating school. Socialised Germany was silenced when the war began, and only here and there, even now, is a voice, however influential, crying the true message of democracy for the Germany that is to be when autocracy has been defeated.

It is difficult, save for those who have been at the front, to understand exactly what the fighting at the front is like. For several hundred miles the allied trenches face the German trenches as the Autumn closes down, but the allied trenches are in the main on the hills. This means an advantage for the Allies, which we may properly expect will enable them to withstand at even the weakest points German offensives in the months to come. But Germany understands that the French especially have been holding their trenches for three years and more. Germany knows that there is a psychology in such a situation. France, to be sure, surprised Germany at the Marne, Verdun, and the Somme. Germany is fighting a defensive war. But Germany is not exhausted. Her interior lines of communication, no matter how depleted are her economic resources, enable her to use, with an efficiency not possible to her foes, her fighting forces.

Even to imagine the methods Germany is following within her lines to maintain her fighting force at a high point of usefulness is almost beyond imagination. I soon learned to divide observers into the profound and superficial. Not one of these profound observers even as much as hinted to me that the German soldier was not worthy of respect as a great fighter. With English, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders, and Frenchmen at the front, who had measured bayonets with the Germans, I talked out this question, and those who had the right to speak insisted that the Germans were now, as at the beginning of the war, great fighters. To be sure, where the need is least, young men and older men may be employed by Germany merely to withstand. But at the salients the Germans are big, strong, well fed, ruthless, and often—though not so much as earlier—malicious. Statistics about German losses must not command too much place in the thought of those who plan an early ending of the war. With Russia broken into tribes and no longer putting up a fight, with Rumania ravaged, with Turkey at the beck and call of Germany, with a German official on the back of every Austrian, Germany still has a quick and in many cases almost irresistible force to be flung wherever needed in a few hours, such as the Allies cannot muster.

Again Germany is playing the game with the cards of the Allies on the table and her own cards mostly underneath. Her system of espionage is perfect. She knows everything she wants to know. Scarcely a conversation—one is inclined to think after a few weeks in Paris—takes place anywhere that Germany does not know, provided she desires. The pages of the most romantic novelist pale before the fecund imagining and fertile contriving of Teutonic forethought.

In public places and on shipboard one is warned against talking, lest information be given to the enemy. I recall one afternoon in a French city speaking frankly to a Frenchman of our preparations to lend aid, when I became aware that a brillant woman who was present showed more than the conventional interest in my words. She wanted figures and she wanted facts. Without violating the conventions of hospitality I swiftly shifted the current of conversation to glittering generalities. That night at a dinner party when I spoke of my experience, with the thought of getting a reaction from the loyal Frenchman present, I was at once informed that the woman was believed to be a German spy, but such was her social standing and so guarded were her words that nothing tangible could be brought against her.

Every preparation we are making is known to the Germans. The time of our actual fighting in the war has been carefully forecast. Germany is speeding up to do such hurt, before we can relieve that wearied western front, that she may emerge from the war with all possible advantage. America must hurry up. British and French alike have assured me that the western front can hold out until next Spring. But the evidence is just as manifest that even if the front holds out Germany is making preparations to test it all along the line and to get at the British fleet before America can reinforce and make a drive into the heart of Ger-

(Continued on Page 13)

Vanderlip's Dollar Job ◎ By Julian Street

(Saturday Evening Post, Nov. 24)

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's selection of Frank A. Vanderlip for the chairmanship of the War-Savings-Certificate Committee was doubly appropriate because Mr. Vanderlip's experience peculiarly equips him to grasp the opposite extremes involved in the war-savings-certificate plan—extremes far greater than any hitherto known in American finance.

Under the plan it is proposed to raise in the coming twelve month the sum of two billion dollars. Mr. Vanderlip understands what two billion dollars is. At least it seems fair to assume that he does, since another great international financier has said of him that "he is one of the few men alive who can comprehend a billion"—and obviously it should be as easy for a man who can comprehend a billion to comprehend two billions as for two pigs under a gate to make more noise than one pig under a gate. Indeed, it should be easier for the billion-dollar man to understand two billions than for that man to understand four dollars and twelve cents. It is precisely here that Mr. Vanderlip's peculiar fitness lies. He does understand four dollars and twelve cents. He understands how hard it is to earn that sum and how very hard it is to save it. For four dollars and twelve cents—the price at which war-savings stamps will be sold throughout the months of December and January—is just thirty-one cents less than the weekly wage received by Mr. Vanderlip when, as a boy of sixteen, he left the farm and went to work in a machine shop in Aurora, Illinois.

To be sure, his present wage from the Treasury Department is smaller than that he got in the machine shop thirty-seven years ago. For assisting Secretary McAdoo he now draws a salary of one dollar a year; and if anything were needed to prove finally his gift for finance that proof might be found in what he makes his annual dollar do. Out of that dollar he manages to provide a home for his family not far from New York, to pay the rent of a nice old house which he occupies in Washington, to get three simple but wholesome and Hooverian meals a day, to maintain a neat appearance, and to give his mite to the Liberty Loan—his last mite having amounted to just one million times his annual salary from the Treasury Department. I doubt that any other man in the United States can make a dollar go as far as this.

When Mr. Vanderlip was employed in the machine shop he worked ten hours a day, except on Saturdays. Saturdays were his holidays. On Saturdays he worked only nine hours, abandoning the spare hour thus afforded to frivolity. Frivolity in his case seems to have consisted in studying shorthand.

Having mastered shorthand, he presently became a reporter on an Aurora newspaper. Recently I asked him what his pay as a reporter was.

"Six dollars a week," he said—"if I could collect it."

Later, when in conversation I referred to this position as his second job, he corrected me, saying that it was in reality his third, since before going to work in the machine shop he had labored on the farm in the capacity, as he put it, of "nursemaid to forty-three calves."

The New War-Savings Certificates

At the age of twenty-two he went to Chicago, where he was employed as a stenographer. At twenty-five he became a reporter on the Chicago Tribune, and at twenty-six financial editor of that paper. From this position he resigned at thirty-two to become private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury, becoming Assistant Secretary three months later; and it was from the Treasury Department that he went to the National City Bank, in New York, as vice president.

"That was the hard job of my life," I once heard Mr. Vanderlip say—"to go into the bank with a group of highly trained technical men, get hold of the work and make a place for myself. I had never been back of a bank screen. I didn't succeed anybody. I hadn't any duties assigned to me. I was simply given a desk, a title, and the job of finding something to do. A board of directors can't make you a vice president; you've got to do that yourself."

As most Americans must be aware, Mr. Vanderlip did find something to do. One of the things that he did was to transform himself from vice president to president of the National City Bank. That was eight years ago. Even then the bank was one of the dozen leading financial institutions of the world; now it is one of the first three or four. From the presidency of the National City Bank it was, as the author of the Rollo Books might have put it, "but a single upward step" to a sixteen-hour day, in a rather modest office in the Treasury Building, at the aforementioned dollar-a-year salary.

What is this dollar job?

On the face of it, it is the job of raising, for war purposes, two billion dollars in very small units. In point of actual fact, however, it is the much more interesting, the much more difficult, the vastly more constructive job of reforming the American spendthrift.

The wave of patriotic enthusiasm, which has washed billions of dollars out of people's pocketbooks, creating eight or ten million Government bondholders in the United States among people who never before held a bond, has demonstrated not alone the fervor of Americans for their country, for democracy and for the war, but has vividly exhibited their almost-undreamed-of financial resources. Prior to the war there were in France some twelve million bondholders out of a total population of about forty millions. In contrast to this there were among the one hundred and ten million people of the United States but three hundred and seventy thousand bondholders. Probably not one person in ten had so much as seen a Government or corporation interest-bearing security, while a still smaller percentage of the population understood the character and purport of such securities. Bond coupons were less familiar objects than tickets to World's Series baseball games. It is one of the indisputable blessings that the war has brought us that one person out of every ten or twelve now owns a Government bond.

"The Secretary of the Treasury has recognised from the first," said Mr. Vanderlip recently in discussing the war-savings-certificate plan, "the desire of the people to translate their patriotism into financial action; and not the least of the many stupendous tasks which have devolved upon him has been that of making it possible for the enormous and splendidly eager army of small savers to come forward and do their bit.

"The bond, with its coupon representing semi-annual interest, is not well adapted to being put out in very small denominations. It was in spite of this fact, rather than because the fifty-dollar Liberty bond was entirely desirable from an economic standpoint, that the Secretary made fifty dollars instead of one hundred dollars the Liberty Loan minimum. He wished to recognise the patriotism of the small investor, even at the cost of encumbering the Treasury Department and the banks with a staggering amount of detail work. The cost to the Government of issuing small-denomination interest-bearing obligations is very great. A one-dollar coupon costs as much to print, to pay, and to keep track of in the Government bookkeeping as does the coupon from a thousand-dollar bond. Moreover, the interest return on a fifty-dollar bond, coming as it does every six months, is not of great moment to the person who receives it, and as a rule the owner would much prefer to have the Government retain the semi-annual interest until it amounted to a more important sum.

"All these considerations have been weighed in creating the new system of war-savings certificates. They are designed to give every man, woman and child in the United States the opportunity to aid the Government in financing the war. The unit is five dollars; but instead of loaning the Government five dollars and getting a semi-annual interest return of ten cents a much better plan has been devised for the small investor: Beginning December 1, 1917, the Government will offer a war-savings-certificate stamp, which it will sell in December, 1917, and in January, 1918, for $4.12. This obligation is in effect the Government's note for five dollars, falling due January 1, 1923; and the buyer who, during the coming December or January, purchases for $4.12 one of these five-dollar war-savings certificates is virtually discounting the Government's note for five dollars—discounting it at four per cent interest, compounded quarterly. In other words, Uncle Sam says to the citizen: 'Lend me $4.12, and in return I will give you a stamp which is my promise to pay. I will use your $4.12 to prosecute the war and meet the expenses of Government, and will pay you four per cent interest, compounded quarterly. Thus, when January 1, 1923, rolls round, I will hand you back the money you helped me out with, plus the interest; so that—speaking approximately, and ignoring, in our liberal American way, the few odd cents—for every four dollars you lend me now, when I need it, I'll give you back five dollars five years hence.'

"'But,' we can imagine the citizen saying to Uncle Sam, 'don't you want me to lend you more than $4.12?'

"'Of course I do!' says Uncle Sam. 'I want you to let me have all you can spare throughout the coming year.'

"'Indeed I will!' says the citizen. 'I can let you have $4.12 in December, 1917; $4.12 more in January, 1918; $4.12 more in February, and——'

"'No,' says Uncle Sam; '$4.12 is all right for December and January, but on the first of every month after January I shall have to raise the price of the stamps one cent. They will cost you $4.13 each during February, $4.14 during March, $4.15 during April, and so on.'

"'There's only one question that troubles me,' says the citizen; 'I don't quite like the idea of tying up my savings for five years. Suppose I need some of this money between now and January 1, 1923?'"

Money Back If You Say So

"That's all looked after,' says Uncle Sam. 'In the event of your having to use the money which you will have loaned me you can go to any post office and get back the amount you have paid, plus one cent a month, for each stamp you have bought. I'll only ask you to give the post office ten days' notice so that funds may always be on hand to meet any demands made. Aside from this, you are free, if it becomes necessary, to draw your money from any one of my ten thousand money-order post offices.'

"'Great!' replies the citizen; 'you can absolutely count on my support.'

"'I always knew I could,' returns Uncle Sam; 'but I like to hear you say so. And, by the way, I want to call your attention to the fact that whereas the small investor has been known to complain sometimes that he could not get for himself terms as favorable as those open to the large investor, he is in this case offered terms which are actually more favorable. For example, the person who buys a Liberty bond on the installment plan gets no interest until his bond is fully paid for. Under the war-savings-certificate plan he draws interest on each unit of four dollars and a few additional cents. Compound interest is not paid on the Liberty Loan, whereas interest on war-savings certificates is compounded. Again, Liberty bonds, as marketable securities, are subject to some slight fluctuation in value, but war-savings certificates are not. Their value is established not by market conditions but by law. In this they are unique. They are the only Government securities which the law says shall positively increase in value. It is precisely because the terms of the war-savings-certificate plan are so peculiarly advantageous that it was found necessary to limit to a maximum of one thousand dollars the amount of war-savings certificates which may be held by one individual. If there were no limit the banks would jump at the opportunity to buy the certificates in large blocks, for they represent what is practically call money.' . . . Yes, one can imagine Uncle Sam's putting the case to the small investor in some such way as that."

At this juncture there arose, while I was present, a discussion between Mr. Vanderlip and several other gentlemen of the war-savings-certificate branch of the Treasury Department as to ways and means for making every man, woman and child in the country—large numbers of them utterly inexperienced in the simplest matters having to do with investment—fully comprehend the plan. One of the gentlemen had drawn up a statement of the plan in which was used not a little of the technical language of finance, and this brought up the general question of what understanding of simple financial operations the great American public actually has. Mr. Vanderlip was insistent upon the utmost simplicity in all statements of the war-savings-certificate plan, and to illustrate the need for simplicity told two stories of events which occurred in connection with the placing of the last Liberty Loan.

"The Secretary of the Treasury," he said, "told me the other day of having received a letter from a man who had bought a thousand-dollar Liberty bond and wanted to know when he had to pay the interest on it. Here was a good citizen, willing not only to lend a thousand dollars to Uncle Sam but to pay Uncle Sam for taking it!"

Perhaps the simplest statement that can be made as to war-savings certificates is that they represent the finest gilt-edge investment ever offered in this country. Mr. Vanderlip says so. He says, moreover, that the whole war-savings-certificate plan is one of the most perfectly rounded financial plans with which he has ever been concerned.

When one buys his first war-savings stamp he is given a certificate which bears the obligation of the United States, and upon which there is space to attach twenty five-dollar stamps. It is aimed to have these stamps and certificates placed on sale in banks, post offices and a great variety of stores, with a view to making it, as Mr. Vanderlip expresses it, "as easy to save money as it is to spend it." The name of the purchaser will be written upon each certificate. If he loses the card no one else can cash it except by committing forgery. In this respect, therefore, the certificate is safer than a coupon bond. If a certificate is lost and an honest person finds it the only trouble the finder need take is to drop it in the nearest letter box; the address of the rightful owner appears upon the face of the certificate, and the post office will return it. In the unregistered form it can be cashed at any post office, but the Government does not take the responsibility for forgery unless the owner registers his certificate, which he can do without expense. Registered certificates can be cashed only at the post office where registration was made.

The Government has gone still farther to meet the requirements of

(Continued on Page 14)

Here's A Shock!

THE last Congress appropriated twenty-one billion dollars. One can better appreciate what twenty-one billion dollars is if one pauses to think that the total expenditures of the American Government from the year 1791 to January 1, 1917, covering a period of one hundred and twenty-six years, including the cost of our past wars and every other item of Government expense, was only a little more than twenty-six billion dollars—but five billions more than was appropriated by the last Congress alone!—Frank A. Vanderlip in The Saturday Evening Post.

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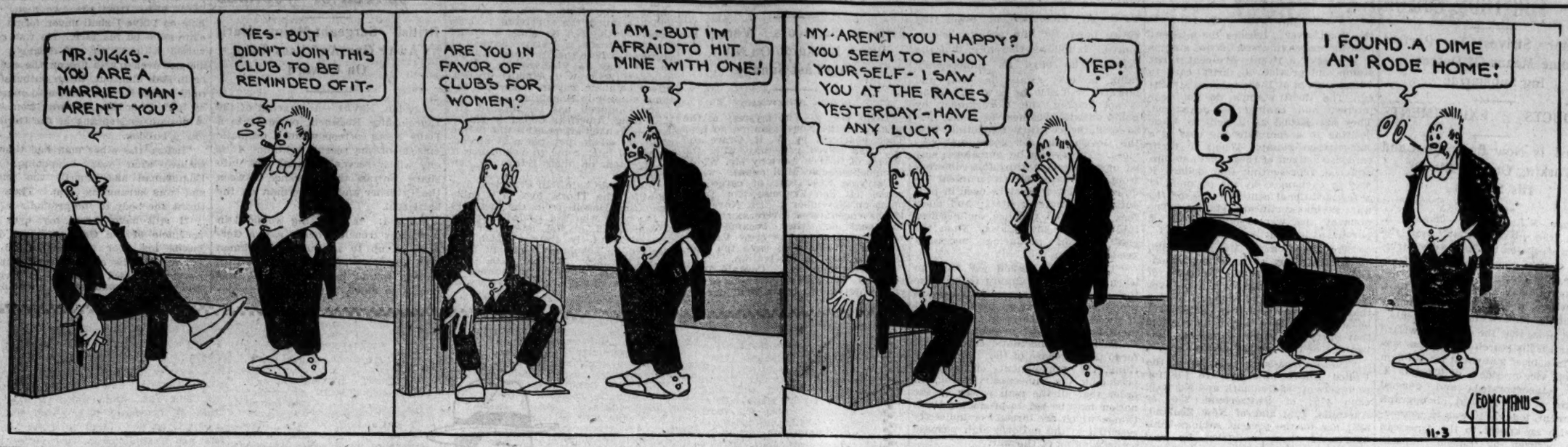
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



America Must Hurry!

(Continued from Page 12)

many such as alone might give hope of a German revolution.

My readers ought to know that Germany is planning for the capture of the world's trade when the war is done. She already has an organisation training men to speed out across the seas to capture commerce, while the Allies are spending those inevitable months, or possibly a year, in returning troops to their respective homes. Americans ought to know that the English fleet, silent, grim, invincible, but now inactive, is the objective still of Germany. German physicists and chemists are all engaged in the effort to discover some new means of crippling that great fleet and letting loose German men-of-war with squadrons of submarines to cross to our own shores. Nothing is being left to mere conjecture or to accident. Mines are being improved and let loose. Submarines are being so enlarged that, as a naval expert told me, there are some now almost as large as our ocean liners and they carry nine-inch guns. They have learned, instead of mere submersion, to dive like porpoises. Periscopes are now rarely visible long enough for any allied gunner to get their range.

I know personally of a running duel between a liner and a submarine in which, during three-quarters of an hour, there was an exchange of shells, numbering on each side more than forty, at a distance of almost or quite two miles. This means the introduction of a new type of battleship, the submarine which can fight on the water or beneath it, and which is doing far more damage than the gross tonnage reported by the British Admiralty would indicate except to the expert. Though our own torpedo boat destroyers have brought great relief along the Irish coast, with the establishment of certain submarine bases elsewhere, the German submarine is still doing business, and particularly in sweeping from the seas the smaller transportation boats. I am disclosing no secrets if I give a typical instance. On the ship which brought me home there merely chanced to be the crews of three vessels which had been submarined but a little while before and were coming home again, some of them hurt in body, all of them anxious in mind, and having somewhat the same dazed attitude toward life as the survivors of the Titanic.

The Captain of one of the vessels submarined told me the whole story and allowed me to copy into my priceless notebook the affidavit which he made, as soon as he was landed, and before he sailed for New York, which "the Old Man" said was good enough for him. Here is his story, taken chiefly from his affidavit. [I omit all names and dates.] "We were suddenly fired upon by a submarine about three miles distant. Twenty shots were fired. Some of my men were wounded. We saw our vessel was sinking and we took to the lifeboats. The submarine then came close to us, fired three shots at us in the lifeboat, took us on board and after two hours set us adrift again to meet our fate, with a reminder that if we were ever caught again we would be killed."

The airplane problem is especially significant. I was in the worst air raid London has experienced in a season, when every moonlight night was a sufficient warning to get ready. The Germans are multiplying their air raids on England, and nowhere are the anti-aircraft guns expected longer to be of much service, except to keep the airplanes high up and therefore less certain of their aim. Knowing that English public opinion has been divided as to the ethics of reprisal, the Germans have been specially effective in these recent weeks. The attacks on France at the beginning of the war were speedily followed, sometimes the same night, by French visitations of German cities, and Paris has therefore suffered fewer attacks than London. But the number of the attacks, whether on London or on Paris, is of less significance than the steady improvement of the German airplanes. When the Fokker, small, light, swift, brought distress to allied aviation, it seemed as though the end had come of the efficiency of air fighting.

But one hears no longer of the Fokker. Fighting which in the days of Victor Chapman took place but a few thousand feet above the earth, has under the steady improvement of German aircraft mounted higher until now duels 20,000 or even 22,000 feet above the land are expected to be commonplace. One aerial expert, among the many with whom I talked, said that about once in three months there was such an improvement in the German airplane service as made necessary the radical improvement and sometimes the rebuilding of French airplanes. In discussing our own contribution to the airplane service, he expressed the earnest hope that we would send our materials, our money, our experts, and our aviators over to France, have our airships built there, and thus be able to keep up to date. He added significantly: "If the airships are built in your country, they may sometimes be out of date before they can be brought across the sea and used."

We are going to win this war. Germany knows it. She is getting ready for it. She is preparing to reap quickly the results of peace while the Allies are busy distributing their fighting men among their many homes. The German revolution will come at the psychological moment. The military front has not been broken. The Germans have simply been bent back. German territory has not been occupied. Nobody knows—probably not even the Kaiser—the exact economic strain to which the German people are now subject, but anybody who is in the fighting zone may find out for himself that the economic strain has not reached the breaking point, and will not reach it till the western front is flooded with reinforcements from our shore.

We must make sure the northern fleet and western line suffer no harm. Germany will try every plan to cripple both. She will use every agency to achieve her end. Every airplane and hydroplane improvement she will make to reach across the sea, as well as nearer home. She will, if she can—which is impossible—stir up sedition, make the weak-hearted lately brought to patriotic solidarity repent them of their courage, induce the condition of mind among many which in 1864 brought the formation of a peace that came near Lincoln's undoing, and rehabilitate that highly treasonable, intangible pacific and pro-German sentiment that would divide the country, make even the well meaning cry for peace at any price, and give Germany the chance she now desires to end the war to her own satisfaction and to the salvation of the Hohenzollern face.

I am betraying no confidence. I stand as one of a hundred million people loyal to the Government. I am proud of the preparations we are making to settle this war on a sound and enduring foundation. I ask nobody to take my word because it is my word, but I venture to assert that no man who has been at the front under such auspices as were mine will question the essential validity of my position, or doubt that every American should help in every way he can to end with all despatch this war. Buy Liberty bonds. Help the Red Cross. Stand by the Y. M. C. A. Brand every slacker with the sign of slackerism. Create in your community such a sentiment as will enable the Government to get men properly prepared and adequate provisions over to the front as soon as possible. America holds the future in her hands.

Said to me in Europe, the author of one of the best books on the Renaissance: "This time, and not the time of which I wrote, is the greatest of all times in history. Every man's influence for the right in these days is multiplied a thousand-fold. The supreme right for every American today is to assist the Government in the creation of that public opinion which will enable us to anticipate the malevolence of German inventiveness and German design upon the great white fleet and the western front."

We have entered this war—as a distinguished Frenchman said to me—with an unquestionable motive, and after such an exhibition of patience as leaves the enemy no possible excuse for facing us. We mean to help our kin across the seas, but let us not deceive ourselves. There is another reason why we must win out, and that as soon as possible. We have no Hymn of Hate to sing against the Germans. Without malice and yet with utter ruthlessness we mean to save ourselves, as well as all the world, from German domination. We know that if we do not reinforce our allies soon across the seas, and if that western line is broken and that great fleet is smashed, New York and Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and all the little towns and villages between may have to drink deep of that cup which Belgium has been forced to drain, and of which France has had too deep a draught. We fight to save democracy for the whole world. But we fight at last to save ourselves, our mothers, wives, and children from the fate I saw with my own eyes had overtaken village after village in the devastated region of La Belle France, and in memory of which for Belgium that grand old man, citizen of the world, hero of the ages, Cardinal Mercier, walks the floor of his study—its ceiling broken through by a German bomb—and mourns like Rachel weeping for her children, and will not be comforted till right is set again upon the throne and the madness of the Hohenzollerns is eradicated from the human mind.

Sinn Feiner's Trick Worked

(From London Life)

One of the released Sinn Feiners tells the following: While he was in prison his wife wrote and said that she was in great trouble over the difficulty she experienced in getting her land plowed. The prisoner at once saw his opportunity of getting his own back at the expense of the Saxon, and replied, telling her to ask certain neighbors to give her a helping hand, but to be careful not to dig too deep, as arms and ammunition were buried in his land. As the prisoner knew, the letter would be read by the authorities, who at once ordered his land to be dug up by the police. They dug and dug, but found no arms, and at last gave up their job in despair. The next letter he received from his wife informed him that the police had dug up his farm "illigant," and, what was more to the point, they never asked for one penny for their labor.

SCIENCE FACTS

A torpedo with a corkscrew course has been observed. If it misses the port side it turns and strikes the starboard; sometimes on missing there it even turns again, striking the port side. The ship's officer unaccountably omitted to add that after the explosion the fragments reunite and return to the submarine as a complete missile ready to be fired anew.—*New York Sun.*

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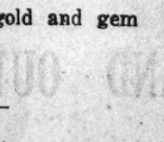

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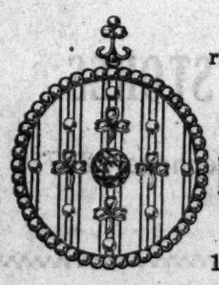

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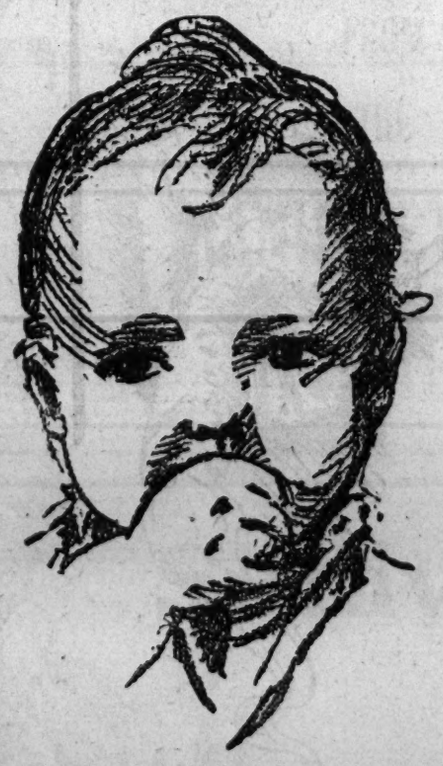

Talks to Mothers

No. 5

In bottle feeding, be careful to give the food at regular intervals, using like dilutions of equal amount each time. If baby is asleep at meal time, arouse him gently and give him the food. Remember that an infant is a creature of habit, and can be readily trained to sleep between meals, waking of his own accord when food time approaches. Do not give too large a quantity of food at a time, as it may cause indigestion and bowel trouble.

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The Need For Horses

From the Portland Oregonian

The United States still has about 22,000,000 horses, or approximately one-half of the supply of the world, but there is no rospect of an oversupply of the right kind, at least until the war is over.

No substitute for the horse has been found for use on torn ground, before the advancing armies have had time to make the roads fit for motor travel, and these are frequently times when supplies are badly needed.

The value of the horses we have shipped abroad during the past three years was $194,000,000, and that of mules exported was $66,000,000. France bought the pick of the lot, at an average price of $237; England paid an average of $218 and Canada, $148.

The situation has brought about the organisation of especial units for the "salvage" of wounded animals, and almost as much progress has been made, relatively, as in the saving of wounded men. Animals are no longer abandoned to their fate when it is possible to save them. The day may come when they cannot be replaced.

Not In The Daytime

Booker T. Washington found that he would have to use an old chicken house for a school-room.

"Uncle," said he to an old colored man, "I want you to come down at nine o'clock tomorrow morning and hlep me clean out a hen-house."

"Law now, Mr. Washington," the old man expostulated, "you don't want to begin cleanin' out no hen-house roun' yere in de daytmie."

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10 WEEKS AT SEA FOR THOS. EDISON

Inventor Strives To Perfect Some Means Of Defeating Submarine

CONDUCTS EXPERIMENTS

Wizard Is Now Back On Land Working Out Results Of His Studies

Orange, N.J., Oct. 25.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has spent the last ten weeks on the high seas, striving to perfect some means of defeating the submarine, his laboratories announced today. He is now back "somewhere in America" with the results of his studies and experiments.

First news that the electrical wizard had carried his search to the seas was made in a brief statement by William Maxwell, vice-president of Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated, and general manager of the musical phonograph department, today. It was in connection with an appeal to the American people, written by Edison himself, that they buy Liberty bonds.

Maxwell would not further discuss Edison's absence "on the high seas" or whether the inventor has perfected an anti-submarine device. He did say, however, that during the ten weeks Edison was at sea he was never seasick, although frequently his assistants were so overcome that they wanted to get ashore.

It was believed from the fact that Edison's sea voyage was announced as ended and from strictest reticence at the Edison plant today as to his whereabouts, that the inventor had probably found the anti-submarine weapon for which he has been searching. It was understood that Edison's experiments included duplication as far as possible of Germany's submarine warfare methods.

Is Working In Washington

Washington, Oct. 25.—Thomas A. Edison is today engaged in working out with naval experts several different anti-submarine experiments he practically perfected on a recent sea trip. For the last two weeks the famous inventor has been in Washington for this purpose.

While his ship protection devices are official secrets, they are admittedly most promising. They were tried out before his own eyes on this trip.

Edison spent several weeks on a yacht which had been converted into a submarine chaser. It was equipped on the electrical wizard's own orders with every necessity for working out his U-boat problems.

2450 LOCOMOTIVES SOLD IN OCTOBER

U. S. Decides Great Exports Must Yield Partly To Domestic Needs

Philadelphia, Nov. 1.—The immense burden that the entrance of America into the war has placed on the backs of the locomotive builders, in that this country has a definite interest in keeping France and Russia up to top notch with railroad equipment, has demanded of Washington, it is understood, a rearrangement of methods under which the orders are filled. The condition of the railroads in being under-equipped with engines to handle record traffic has made it necessary for the Government to issue orders by which it will be possible for the domestic roads to get equipment where it is shown that the scarcity of motive power is interfering with the prompt shipment of Government business.

Several months ago, when the Government came into the locomotive market as a purchaser for engines for the American forces in France, the builders were notified that the output of their plants must be devoted, first, to Government business; second, to that of the Allies, and, third, to domestic business of the railroads. In the meantime the railroads were cutting out their passenger service to release a large number of locomotives for freight service. This plan relieved the real stringency of the roads. But recently, it is understood, the Government realised that this process had a limit, and with the dearth of engines still existing has provided that the builders are to handle some domestic business on order of the Council of National Defense.

Some idea of the extent of Government and Allied buying is apparent from a tabulation showing the business of the Baldwin Locomotive Works during October included 1,700 locomotives and that of the American Locomotive Company 750, or a total of 2,450. Russia is again in the market for 1,500 locomotives, of which the Baldwin works is expected to take 500, leaving 1,000 for the American. These orders were for the Government and the Allies, as the American railroads were out of the market entirely in October.

The necessity for a change to permit the roads to get something in the way of equipment is said to be due in part to representations by President Rea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is also a member of the Railroads' War Board, a constituent body of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Rea brought out the fact that the builders were sold up solid for more than six months ahead and that unless the priority ruling was changed roads needing equipment would be hard pushed later on. Tabulated reports give the total locomotive orders this year at something more than 6,900, compared with 3,300 for the same period of last year. The foreign as great as the entire domestic business in 1916.

Vanderlip's Dollar Job

(Continued from Page 12)

the small saver. Besides the interest-bearing war-savings-certificate stamps it will issue a twenty-five-cent thrift stamp and provide a thrift card to which sixteen of these may be attached. The thrift stamps do not bear interest and cannot be registered. They are issued as a help to those desiring to accumulate the cost of a war-savings stamp. When a thrift card has sixteen of these small stamps attached, representing four dollars, it may be exchanged by the payment of a few additional cents for one of the war savings-certificate stamps. The moment the war-savings stamp is purchased interest begins.

"Tre plan," says Mr. Vanderlip, "offers the safest, the most convenient and the most profitable method of accumulating savings that has ever been presented to the people. I believe that the whole two billion dollars will be sold. I believe that it is possible that thirty million people will take advantage of this method of saving.

"The savings-bank deposits of the United States now average $50 for each person; of Denmark and Norway, each $70; of Switzerland, $86; of Australia, $91; and of New Zealand, $98; nor do the present savings-bank figures of these countries by any means measure their normal saving capacity. To absorb these two billion dollars we must increase the savings of the United States twenty dollars per capita. Wages in the United States are, roundly, double what they are in European countries, and our saving capacity ought to be double too. The Government is tapping new springs of resources when it goes to all the people with a financial obligation so designed that there is scarcely anyone in the country—even a child—who may not become the owner of a war-savings stamp, which is virtually a five-dollar government bond.

"However, I regard the raising of two billion dollars, vast as that sum is, as by no means the greatest advantage in connection with this financing. The inculcation of habits of thrift in the American people is a greater advantage. If such habits can become ingrained—if we can turn from being a spendthrift nation to a thrifty nation—if as a people we will come to recognise something of our capacity for saving—some of the individual independence and the better citizenship that go with provident accumulation—then a thing far greater in value than many billions of dollars will have been accomplished for the nation. It will be one of the great credit entries on the ledger of the war, and it may be a credit entry of such vast significance as to go a long way toward counteracting in the future the terrible losses of the war.

"There is another gain of the most vital importance which will result from the successful placing of these war-savings-certificates. It cannot be too often repeated or too strongly urged that the cutting down of unnecessary expenditures is absolutely essential to winning the war. All doctrine to the contrary is bad doctrine. The whole nation must come to recognise that it is not money which the Government needs to prosecute the war—that what the Government requires are goods and services! Money is the yardstick by which goods and services are measured, but it is only the goods and services that are effective. The last Congress appropriated twenty-one billion dollars. One can better appreciate what twenty-one billion dollars is if one pauses to think that the total expenditures of this Government from the year 1791 to January 1, 1917, covering a period of one hundred and twenty-six years, including the cost of our past wars and every other item of Government expense, was only a little more than twenty-six billion dollars—but five billions more than was appropriated by the last Congress alone. But even if the Treasury were to provide the huge sum of twenty-one billions, we should remember that that sum will be effective only as a measure of the goods and services that can be bought.

"Now, there are limits to the goods and services that can be produced during a given period. The Government needs to buy, let us say, twenty billions' worth of goods and services. To supply these urgent needs the entire power of the country is required. It follows, therefore, that the person who buys an unnecessary thing, however small its cost, and however well able he is to pay for it, is not helping the Government by going on with 'business as usual,' but is upon the contrary competing with the Government for goods and services. The article he purchases may be of a character altogether different from the things the Government requires, but labor must be used in producing it, whatever it is; and labor that is used to produce the needless thing is labor taken away from the great task of producing necessary goods.

"The greatest lesson we have to learn in order thoroughly to organise the nation for this great struggle is that there is not an unlimited amount of goods and services, that the Government needs a great percentage of the available total, and that everyone must forgo the purchase of the unnecessary thing, the employment of labor in producing the unnecessary thing, in order that all the man power of the nation may be set to producing those things which are directly or indirectly essential to the nation's high purpose—the winning of the war.

"To be good Americans we must analyse our expenditures by that standard, and rigidly avoid unnecessary competition with the Government. And it follows that if we do this we shall reveal a capacity for saving that ought quickly to bring the war to an end. With the vast resources of the United States really mobilised to this one end, and with the work of the war intelligently coordinated, we shall be irresistible.

"If, then, instead of going gayly on our way, making useless, thoughtless expenditures, we always pause to give a thought to the question whether or not the thing desired is really needed we shall presently find that in many pockets there will be left the amount required to buy thrift stamps and war-savings-certificates.

"So there will be in this operation three great gains: A release of man power and woman power from the production of unnecessary things to the work of the war; the establishment of habits of thrift that may make a fundamental change in national characteristics, going on long beyond the time when the Government is calling for financial help from every citizen; and last, there will be two billion dollars of credit going into the Treasury to provide for the men who are offering their lives that there may be liberty in the world."

ALLIES UNANIMOUS ON RUSSIAN POLICY

Agreement Reached In Paris—Question Concerning Japan Settled, Is Report

Paris, Dec. 2.—A perfect understanding has been reached among the Allies in the great war conference here as to the situation in Russia. This is proved by the decision to despatch identical instruction from the respective powers to their foreign diplomats in Petrograd. It is understood that Japan lose no time in helping the political bodies in Russia who are faithful to the Entente combination.

Most important decisions have been reached with regard to the armies of both Greece and Rumania and their future. As to the question of reorganisation of arms and ammunitions for the Italian army, it is being discussed at an informal meeting.

Settle Question On Japan

Tokio, Dec. 3.—A despatch received by the Asahi from its New York correspondent yesterday says that at the Allied conference in Paris an important question bearing on Japan's part in the war has been finally settled. The Asahi believes reference is made to the despatch of Japanese troops to one of the European battlefronts.

ALL ARE RESCUED FROM SINKING THOR

Fifteen Survivors Were To Reach Hokkaido On N.Y.K. Ship Last Sunday

(*Japan Advertiser*)

Tokio, Dec. 4.—The mystery of the sinking of the Norwegian cargo boat Thor, chartered by W. R. Grace and Co., was solved yesterday with the receipt of further news by Mr. W. W. Campbell, Pacific Mail agent.

Carrying 9,000 tons of cargo the vessel left San Francisco for Yokohama on November 2. On November 18 she encountered severe storms. On the next day they became more violent and after the crew had exhausted all efforts to save the ship, the Thor went to the bottom.

No lives were lost. Captain Hansen and the thirty members of his crew entered two boats, tied together by a rope, and set off to sea. Later the rope was cut. One of the boats landed safely on the shores of Hawaii and another was met by the Tsuyama Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which rescued the survivors. Those saved by the N.Y.K. ship, including Captain Hansen, will arrive Sunday at Muroran, where the Tsuyama will call on her way to Vladivostock. It is believed the crew is equally divided, fifteen on their way to Japan and the same number in Honolulu.

Mr. Campbell has telegraphed Mr. E. J. King, American Consul in Hakodate, to render all possible aid to the survivors when they reach Hokkaido. They will later come to Yokohama, it is expected, on their return to San Francisco.

Grace and Co. in San Francisco first heard of the Thor's loss in a cable sent from Hawaii from the members of the crew who had landed there on November 23, at the latest, for the first advice of the disaster which was received in Yokohama was sent from San Francisco on that date. For several days, however, the manner of the Thor's sinking was a mystery in Japan.

STRANGLES A GERMAN SLAYER OF WOUNDED

British Sergeant-Major Hurls Away Gun And Uses Grip On Coward

London, Nov. 1.—A sergeant of the Lincolnshire Regiment recounts to a Daily News correspondent a dramatic episode of the recent fighting. It is one which serves to bring out into sharp contrast the difference between the Britisher and the German on the battlefield.

He said: "I was lying wounded in a shallow trench, when I saw a German go up to a young Englishman who was lying on the parapet with a serious wound in his leg. He was unable to move, but the German deliberately ran his bayonet through him—a cowardly and vile act.

"At that moment I perceived our young sergeant-major standing a few yards away from the two men. As long as I live I shall never forget the expression on his face. He was convulsed with horror and disgust. He did not even try to fire on the enemy or to stab him, but, in an outburst of rage which he was unable to master, he hurled his rifle far away from him in disdain and sprang at the German like a bulldog.

"Before the other man had time to realise what was happening, the Englishman had him by the throat and was strangling him. Then he threw the body to the ground.

"I still have before my eyes the spectacle of the German lying dead beside his poor victim. In all my twenty months at the front, I have never witnessed a scene so terrible and dramatic, and yet so splendid."

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On Approval ◎ A Real Christmas Story, By Neith Boyce

The old style Christmas story is said to be out of fashion. W. D. Howells, the eminent novelist in a recent "Easy Chair" describes himself as surrounded by a motley and mournful crew of persons of all ages and sexes who identified themselves as professional characters in short Christmas stories and complained that they were out of work. The periodicals, they insisted, no longer published the kind of tales into which they fitted and so they starved for lack of occupation.

Here is a new style realistic Christmas story in which four kind people are made truly happy in a simple way. A well known fiction editor declared it the best tale of its kind that has been published in recent years.

Side by side, on a bench in the waiting room of the big station in the heart of the city, sat a pretty young woman and a boy of ten. The young woman was dressed in a smartly fitting cloth suit and gay little hat, and a luxurious fur muff and scarf lay beside her on the seat, together with a small hand bag and a large lunch box. The boy was very plainly and cheaply, though warmly, clothed. One hand, in a red worsted mitten, rested on a straw suit case, which contained his entire worldly possessions.

The two had come early, for if they missed the train for which they were waiting they could not reach their destination that day, and it was important that they should do so. It was so important, in fact, that the pretty young woman had made a considerable sacrifice to that end.

"I hate to ask you to do it, Miss Wetherbee," the superintendent had said to her the day before, "but you know how it is at this time of year—everybody has their Christmas plans. I don't doubt you have, too, and it's hard, for you'll have to stay over the day up there so as to make the necessary inquiries. You understand that when people ask for a child of this age we have to be very careful, as they may want them for the work they can get out of them. Now these people make such a special point of the boy's getting there for Christmas that I want to manage it if possible. You see, it will be a more cheerful beginning for him, and as he has already been sent back from two places"——

Miss Wetherbee had hesitated. But in a moment she had said quietly: "I'll do it." Now, as she sat watching the rushing crowds, holiday bound, her face was soberly wistful. For the first time she would miss a Christmas at home—the gathering of the clans in the big house under the New England elms—the joyful turmoil, the streaming in and out of guests, neighbors, old friends, the big tree glittering up to the ceiling, the dinner, the dance.

Swiftly she dried her eyes, glancing at Gregory. But he had not noticed. He was busy observing the scene about him. His small figure was tensely quiet, his mouth firmly closed. He had not asked a single question. Miss Wetherbee reflected that for a troublesome boy—so reputed—he had been very little trouble to her, especially in comparison with other of her charges. More than once, in the course of her year's work as a humble substitute for the by no means infallible stock, she had paced the floor of this same station with a baby in arms loudly wailing. Gregory showed no such crude egotism. He had been disciplined by ten years of an institution.

The announcement for which they were waiting, moaned out by the invisible megaphone, roused Miss Wetherbee from her reverie.

"Our train, Gregory," she said gently.

The boy started. Without a word he stood up, lifted his suit case, and followed her.

People were crowding into the day coach. Miss Wetherbee put Gregory into an aisle seat, with a cake of chocolate and a boys' magazine. He was, she had been told, fond of reading, and stood well in school. The people to whom he was going had asked for "a smart boy," but whether Gregory's kind of smartness would suit them was, of course, the question. They were stock farmers in the Massachusetts hills, whereas the two families who had previously tried to adopt Gregory had lived in small places in the suburbs, where he had promptly got into difficulties with the neighbors' chickens, fruit trees, and children. This was all Miss Wetherbee knew about him.

Presently the seat besides her was vacated, and she called Gregory and put him next the window. She noticed that neither the magazine nor the cake of chocolate had been touched. He gazed persistently out at the snowy landscape; but when Miss Wetherbee named to him the places they were passing and pointed out the Sound, he merely nodded in silence. After a time she gave up her attempt to talk to the back of his head and returned to her novel. But between her eyes and the printed page pictures kept slipping in—the big hall at home, the bustle of arrivals, laughing greetings, the yule log blazing in the chimney place, masses of holly against the white walls—and Somebody there, who was coming at her special invitation and who would be bitterly disappointed—and her new dress, a love of a pink chiffon dress with little rosebuds, in which she would have danced with Somebody. She could almost hear the thin, sweet, poignant music of the violins, the dreamy waltz that they had danced together only twice.

She had closed her eyes, the better to see and to hear. With a long sigh she opened them and looked fixedly at Gregory—at his cheek, which had the city pallor; at his narrow shoulders, tightly buttoned in a jacket that, though new, did not fit him very well. The institution always dressed its wards neatly—even the babies had pink or blue ribbons when they went forth to try their fates. But Gregory had been given a green necktie, and Miss Wetherbee knew in her soul that he would have preferred red. She had grown up with a large number of brothers, and they all had preferred red ties. But Gregory, of course, had to take what he could get. What he would like was, after all, a mystery, never having been much inquired into.

She said to him suddenly:

"Gregory, you didn't like those other places they sent you to, did you?"

He answered, with a shy movement of his shoulders:

"No, there wasn't anything to do there."

"You don't know what a real farm is like. There'll be animals—horses and cows—and perhaps you can have some rabbits and a dog that you can feed and take around with you."

Gregory wriggled slightly, without looking at her. And she could feel the small soul of him shrinking uneasily from any touch, preoccupied perhaps with vague recollections of the past and misgivings about the future. He was not going to commit himself as to what he would like. Miss Wetherbee looked at him pensively and forbore to press him. After all, she knew no more of what was awaiting him than he did, and it was no use drawing rosy pictures which might not be realised. She would have liked to say something to divert his mind, but nothing suggested itself at the moment. He reminded her of a small hermit crab retreating into the inmost recess of its shell and tucking even its toes in. She had an idea, likewise, that he was not very far from tears and that he would hate to have to cry before her. Gregory had never been esteemed a soft boy, having indeed been rejected as "touch" by both those pairs of tentative foster parents.

After a little she looked at her watch.

"Twelve o'clock! I'm hungry, and we have to change cars in forty minutes. Shall we eat our lunch?"

Gregory cheered up at this, and helped to arrange the contents of the lunch box on the empty seat opposite, and even smiled as he contemplated the various sandwiches, the doughnuts, and the large red apples. He showed keen interest also in the Thermos bottle which Miss Wetherbee took of her bag, and wanted the mystery of the hot cocoa explained to him in detail. By the time they had eaten all the sandwiches and doughnuts Miss Wetherbee felt that the hermit crab was edging out of its shell; or, rather, for Gregory was really not a crab-like boy, it was as though some timid furry wild creature had been half won to confidence, looking at her speculatively with its big bright eyes, ready to scurry again at the first move.

"Put the rest of the apples in your suit case," said Miss Wetherbee when she had cleared away the crumbs and papers.

Gregory opened his suit case and put the apples in. Miss Wetherbee had noticed that this ancient straw receptacle seemed already strained to bursting, and she now saw that it contained, besides some clothes, a couple of books, a bundle of newspaper comic supplements, a wooden boat, a baseball, several empty glass bottles and pieces of wood, and a mass of parti-colored string—the accumulated treasures of Gregory's youth.

They had to change cars several times, and once to wait for an hour at a junction. Each succeeding train was emptier, slower, and more full of coal dust than the last, and the last one of all was very cold. By now the short winter afternoon was nearly gone. They were climbing slowly, with much puffing and blowing of the old engine, up into the high hills, covered by an almost unbroken sheet of snow. The outlook from the grimy windows was very beautiful, but Miss Wetherbee shivered in her furs and Gregory in his overcoat. In the single passenger car was a merry party—father, mother and six children—going back, so they told Miss Wetherbee, to the old home for Christmas. The two boys made overtures to the solemn Gregory, and they raced up and down the aisle; the four girls sang lively songs; the conductor lounged by the stove and joined in the cheerful chatter of the elders. Then, at the last station but one, all these people got out and were received with shouts of welcome; and the conductor helped to transport their baggage to the two big waiting sleighs and waved them farewell, and then came leisurely back and shouted "All aboard." And the engine shrieked and groaned and clanked and slowly got into motion again.

"Only twenty minutes more, now, Gregory," said Miss Wetherbee.

Gregory nodded soberly.

A sunset of scarlet and purple flamed over the snowy hills. The conductor came in, slamming the door and stamping his feet, and lit the swinging oil lamp in the middle of the car.

"Fine Christmas weather—must be pretty close to zero," he said amiably. "Next station's yours."

"Don't you want to eat an apple before we get off, Gregory?" asked Miss Wetherbee. "We have a pretty long drive still."

Gregory shook his head and said he wasn't hungry.

"I thought boys were always hungry," said Miss Wetherbee with an attempt at lightness.

Gregory did not respond. He was visibly nervous. The last twenty minutes seemed endless. They were both tired and cold. The car rocked roughly. The oil lamp smoked and swung sending flickering lights and shadows over the rows of empty seats.

Miss Wetherbee stretched her cramped muscles and stamped her feet. She wanted to say something reassuring, but instead she felt that she shared Gregory's panic. Yes, he was frightened, and so was she, now that the end of their journey was in sight. The end was the beginning for Gregory. Once more he was to be cast into the bosom of a strange family, and perhaps he would get on and perhaps he wouldn't. This rather elderly couple might not take to him. After a critical inspection and a trial of his abilities they might want to exchange him again. And perhaps he wouldn't like them. Poor Gregory! He hadn't anything special to recommend him. He wasn't handsome, he hadn't a winning manner, he displayed no striking intelligence. He was just a plain boy. He was a boy that nobody had wanted so far, neither the people who had brought him into the world nor any others. He seemed to be aware of this and to be feebly and forlornly on the defensive more than ever, now that the moment of meeting was at hand. He shrank into a corner of the seat, staring out of the blank window.

"Kingston!" shouted the conductor as the engine slowed down and whistled. He flung open the door, and the car, sliding and clanking, came to a stop.

"Here we are!" cried Miss Wetherbee with choking cheerfulness.

She took her bag and Gregory followed with his suit case. They stepped out upon an empty, snowy platform. A keen, pure wind was blowing from the white summits above them. The sky was still faintly colored with the sunset red, but it was almost dark. Lights twinkled from a few buildings near by. There was no one in sight.

"Expectin' somebody to meet ye?" asked the conductor kindly. "Or did ye count on gittin' a sleigh? Too cold to wait here—better go over there to Holcomb's store; mebbe they can tell ye."

Across the puffing of the wheezy engine came a silver tingle of sleigh bells, distant up the deep-furrowed snowy road that wound into the deeper shadow of the hills.

"Somebody comin'—guess it's your folks—well, goodby," said the conductor heartily. "All aboard"——

The engine, with a shrill scream, pulled out into the twilight.

"I think we'd better wait here a few minutes—Mr. Bassett was to meet us," said Miss Wetherbee, shivering.

Gregory said nothing.

They waited while the chime of the bells grew louder out of the darkness, approaching fast, tinkling, silver sweet, the song of the crisp, pure winter night.

A two-horse sleigh dashed out into the open space and pulled up besides the platform with a loud "Whoa, boy!" and a clash of the bells over the smoking horses. A stout figure in a furry coat and cap leaped out, holding the reins in one hand, peering through the dusk.

"You're my folks, ain't ye?" cried the big voice. "My name's Bassett. Yes, yes! I started time enough,

(Continued on Page 16)

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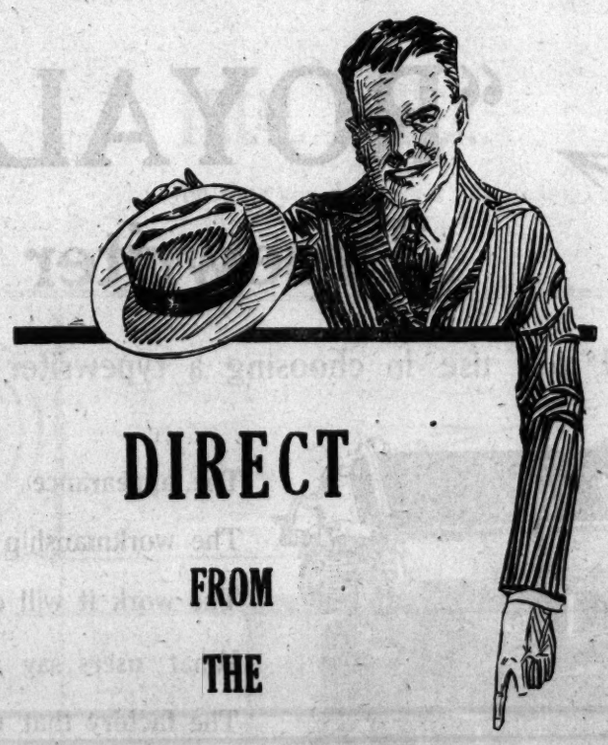

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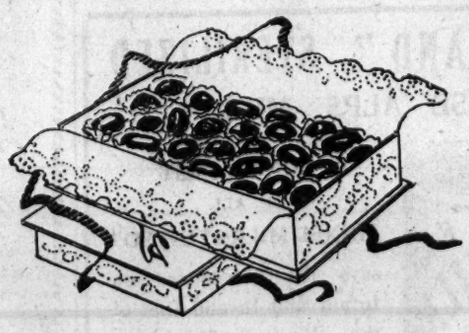

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On Approval -:- A Real Christmas Story

(Continued from Page 15)

only I had to break a road—drifts four feet deep some places! Still, I thought I'd 'a' got here before the train—she's gen'rally some late—but, of course, the old girl had to be on time today, an' I heard her whistle a piece up the road. But jump in, jump in! You must be half froze! You're Miss—Miss—there, if I ain't forgot your name in the telegram!"

A fur-mittened hand seized Miss Wetherbee's and helped her into the sleigh.

"And here's Gregory! Boy, I'm glad to see ye!" said the hearty voice. "In you go!"

They settled into one buffalo robe and another was flung up over them and carefully tucked in.

"You'll find some hot bricks—that is, they was hot—for your feet," shouted Mr. Bassett as he climbed to his seat. "Now, I'll just put along. The old lady'll be hangin' out of the window, lookin' for us. She wanted to start me off an hour before I come, but, says I, don't you worry, I'll get there on time. Cuddle down in there, it's some cold, an' we've got pretty near an hour's drive"——

He shouted over his shoulder some further remarks, but the clash of the bells rang out loudly and the rush of the wind seemed to bite the words from his lips. The two horses sprang forward at a fast trot that at moments broke into a gallop; the sleigh slipped, creaking, over the snow. The road dipped into the shadow of the hills and wound upward. The sky above was a clear greenish blue, and presently a bright half moon rose over the hilltops. The night was white and softly luminous and sparkling. Miss Wetherbee, nestled under the furry robe, with her feet in the straw against the hot bricks, fell into a dreamy doze. Once she bestirred herself and asked: "Gregory, are you warm?"

"Yes," said a sleepy voice.

Now and then Bassett turned to shout:

"Pretty night, ain't it? But cold. Won't be long now. Get along, boys!"

They climbed higher and higher, and the country spread out below them in great white rolling stretches, broken by sharp shadows. There was silence, except for the snorting of the horses and the sweet chatter of the bells.

Miss Wetherbee woke with a start. A dog was barking, a bright golden light streamed over the snow, the sleigh stopped suddenly. Half dazed, she found herself stumbling up the steps of the house. In the open door stood a tall woman, who welcomed her and then Gregory in a deep, quiet, bass voice, with a firm handshake. The room into which she led them seemed a blaze of light. A roaring fire burned in an open stove, and two pink-shaded lamps stood on the table.

"Take off your wraps now," said the bass voice. "You must be about frozen—and starved too. Supper's ready as soon as father puts up the team—he always will do that himself. Would you like to go up to your rooms first?"

"Yes, please; we're covered with coal dust!" said Miss Wetherbee.

The tall old woman—she had gray hair and blue eyes, and wore a blue dress and a large white apron—smiled, down at her, and led the way up the steep, narrow stairs. In the hall above another stove burned. Four small white bedrooms opened off the hall.

"If you'll leave your doors open you'll be plenty warm," said Mrs. Bassett. "There's nobody else up here. Father an' I sleep downstairs. You'll find warm water in your pitchers." She hesitated a moment at the door of the boy's room after lighting his candle. "Can I help you, Gregory?" she asked.

"No," said Gregory shyly.

Before they were ready there was a clatter at the door below, and it opened to let in a great waft of cold air and a cheerful shout and stamping of feet and a scurrying, barking dog. Mr. Bassett's loud voice filled the house. They went down to find him standing before the fire—a short, broad man with a red face, a bush of white beard and hair, and merry eyes.

"Father Christmas!" cried Miss Wetherbee.

"That's me!" he shouted jovially. "Got my red suit an' pack in the next room! Come—draw up, folks, and eat a bite. Get away, Towser! He won't bite, sonny; he just wants to see what you look like. Young lady, you sit here, by me—I always like to get next to the pretty girls! Son, this is your place, t'other side of me. Well, mother! ain't we going to eat tonight?"

Mrs. Bassett came in from the kitchen with a smoking dish in her hands.

"Sit down, all. Stop your nonsense, father," she said, indulgently. The merry old man seemed like a boy beside her, and Gregory contemplated him solemnly. Gregory had washed his hands and his face as far as the ears. His wrists and neck still showed the grime of the journey. His dark eyes blinked. He was so fascinated by the appearance and conversation of Mr. Bassett that he had forgotten his self-consciousness.

"Well, mother!" said the farmer in a tone of disappointment as he tucked his napkin under his white beard, "is this all you got for us? Guess you forgot you had a boy to provide for, or you wouldn't 'a' skimped us this way. Dear, dear! Son, you'll have to try to make out on this fried chicken—here you are, breast an' drumstick—an' a dozen or so o' them beaten biscuit, an' sort of fill up on preserves—them peaches is pretty fair, or mebbe you'd like the pears better—an' that chocolate cake'll help out a little. This punkin pie's fillin' too, an' about a plateful of them cookies won't come amiss. Well, we mustn't be too hard on mother—she means well, an' it's good enough what there is of it—or, as ye might say, there's enough, such as it is—hey?"

At this stroke of wit Gregory, with his mouth full of chicken, laughed outright and nearly choked. It was the first time Miss Wetherbee had heard him laugh.

Mrs. Bassett said placidly:

"Well, I've raised six boys, but I've about given up this one," nodding at her husband. "I guess he'll never grow up."

"Never you mind," said Mr. Bassett, "I've got somebody to hang up my stockin' with now. Me an' Towser have had a pretty lonesome time of it lately, bein' the only young things around the farm, unless you count the live stock. But cheer up, Towser! There's three of us now!"

The dog, a shaggy-haired terrier, looked up at Mr. Bassett and thumped the floor heavily with his tail. Hearing his name he sat up solemnly, with his forepaws in the air. Mr. Bassett put a bit of biscuit on his nose and counted: "One—two—three—go!" The dog tossed the biscuit up, caught it in his mouth and swallowed it. Gregory laughed again.

Mrs. Bassett watched him with her calm blue eyes. Turning to Miss Wetherbee she said in her deep voice:

"It didn't seem as if we could go through another Christmas without a boy in the house. When you've had six clattering an' whistling about, in an' out, mother this an' mother that you just can't settle down to live in an empty house. The last one was married a year ago an' went to California. That's the worst of it, they all live so far away. I've got grandchildren, but I scarcely ever see 'em. And this year, it so happens, that not one of 'em could come. I'm obliged to you for bringin' Gregory to us. It's a long journey. You're younger than I thought you would be. Why, you ain't but a girl yourself!"

"Well, mother, what's the harm of that?" chirruped Mr. Bassett. "I like her all the better for it. Give us another cup of coffee. And I guess Gregory'll take another glass of milk. Have some more cake, son?"

Gregory shook his head. He had eaten his fill. The warmth of the room after the long ride overcame him. His eyelids fluttered drowsily. Now and then he opened his eyes and fixed them on Mr. Bassett, who filled and lit a slimy dark pipe and chattered away about his stock—Jerseys, Orpingtons, the colt, &c.

Finally he got up with a clatter and asked for his lantern. "Always go the rounds myself last thing," he said, knocking the ashes out of his pipe and running his broad, blackened thumb over its glossy bowl.

"Hello, the kid's asleep!"

Gregory's head was tilted uncomfortably against the back of his chair. He looked younger with the long dark lashes lying on his flushed cheeks. The three looked at him for a moment in silence.

"Nice boy," said Mr. Bassett.

"So are all boys," said Mrs. Bassett calmly, rising. "I never see a boy that wasn't nice if you treated him right. Now we must get him to bed. He's tired out. Come, Gregory!"

"Don't forget to hang up your stockin', son!" called Mr. Bassett, putting on his furry coat.

Gregory stumbled sleepily up the stairs and Miss Wetherbee helped him undress, and fastened a stocking to the foot of his bed. By this time his dark eyes were wide open.

"Do you want anything else?" she asked.

"No."

"Shall I blow out your candle?"

"No—I'll blow it out,"

"Will you kiss me good night, Gregory?"

He kissed her cheek awkwardly, his slender body rigid against her arm.

Mrs. Bassett come to the door and said gently: "Good night, Gregory."

"Good night," he answered.

Then they went downstairs, and Miss Wetherbee helped Mrs. Bassett to clear the table and wash the dishes.

"I have a girl to help me, but she's gone home for Christmas. I'll be bound you've missed your holiday coming up with the boy. It was good of you," said Mrs. Bassett. "How did you happen to do it?"

Miss Wetherbee explained, and they talked about her work and the children. She told all she knew about Gregory. Mr. Bassett came in and listened, filling his pipe again.

"Think of all those poor kids," he said, shaking his white head sadly. "I hope they get good homes. I hope this 'un will be contented here."

"Why shouldn't he?" asked Mrs. Bassett. "We've done well by our own, and I guess we'll do well by him. He'll have as good schooling an' care as they had," she explained this to Miss Wetherbee, "an' we calculate to leave him part o' the farm and stock. There's no reason he shouldn't be well off."

"It seems to me he's very fortunate, said Miss Wetherbee.

Then she mentioned rather diffidently the formal inquiries that she would have to make—simply as a matter of record—of the minister and one or two others.

"Of course," said Mrs. Bassett promptly. "It's a good thing you're careful. There are people in the world, I guess, that ain't above takin' advantage of a helpless child. We'll all go down to church in the mornin', an' you can speak to our minister—he's known us twenty years. The doctor'll likely be there too, an' Lawyer Holcomb. They'll give us a good enough character, eh, father?" And she smiled proudly at her husband.

"Yes, yes, we ain't committed no hangin' offenses so fur," boomed the old man cheerfully. "Never can tell, though. I had an uncle once want to jail for beatin' his wife. Don't know as I blame him, though. They're terrible aggravatin' sometimes, the wimmen are. I never dared tackle you, though, mother. I guess you could lick me, hey?"

When the kitchen was in immaculate order again Mrs. Bassett opened a door off the living room.

"We've got a few things here for the boy," she said, lighting a lamp.

On the floor was a long red sled, and on it lay a pair of skates. On the white coverlet of the bed were displayed a large pocketknife, an air gun, a copy of "Robinson Crusoe," a long tin horn, a pair of fur gloves, a red sweater, a mouth organ and a new hatchet.

"I know what boys like," said Mrs. Bassett. "Then here's a lot o' little things for his stockin', an' some candy animals an' some o' them long candy canes. Now if he's asleep we might put these around his bed. There's nothin' like wakin' up Christmas mornin' in the dim, you know!"

But Gregory was not asleep. His candle was out, the moonlight poured through the dormer windows. He answered Miss Wetherbee's soft call.

"Try to go to sleep—it's late," she said.

"All right," he answered.

"Are you warm enough?"

"Yes."

"Do you want a drink of water or anything?"

"No."

She sat down a moment on the side of his bed.

"Gregory, I think you'll be happy here. I think you're a lucky boy. They're such nice people!"

He did not answer, but moved restlessly in the strange bed.

Miss Wetherbee went downstairs and sat before the fire for a little while talking to the Bassetts.

"He's very shy," she said of Gregory. "I wonder what he's thinking about. He's so tired and yet he lies awake there."

"Natural enough—did you never see a cat in a strange house?" said Mrs. Bassett's deep voice. "Of course he's uneasy. He'll get used to us fast enough."

"I do hope you'll like him," Miss Wetherbee sighed. "Perhaps he's uneasy about that. Of course, if you should want to send him back"——

"Not likely," almost snapped Mrs. Bassett. "He's my boy. Send him back! Take him in and then send him back as if he was a package of goods that didn't suit! I wonder at people! A boy's a boy and, of course, he gives some trouble. So you think that's what's keeping him from his sleep. Poor innocent!"

She got up abruptly, as though disliking this show of feeling, and began to wind the clock. Mr. Bassett made a sorrowful noise, hanging his bushy white head.

"Perhaps he's asleep now," said Miss Wetherbee.

This time there was no answer when she spoke his name. The gifts were brought up the stairs and handed to her, and she arranged them around his bed, and filled the stocking, sticking the candy canes in at the top. Her face was bright when she came out and said good night to the Bassetts.

"He will be happy when he wakes," she said.

Soon the house was quiet, except for the loud ticking of the clock downstairs and the low voices of the farmer and his wife as they moved about in their bedroom. Then the voices ceased. Miss Wetherbee from her bed could look out her open window over the white hillsides in all the solemn glory of the moon. The air was inexpressibly pure and sweet. A cow lowed sleepily near by, the dog snored by the stove below, the clock ticked, there were little creaks and snappings in the old wood of the farmhouse.

At home now the big hall was cleared for the dance. The violins were playing her waltz—their waltz, and he, perhaps, was dancing with some one else, or perhaps was thinking of her. No matter, she was glad she had done it. Other days would come and go, and this day would be marked with a white stone.

A long sigh came from the little room across the hall. Her last thought as she drifted off to sleep was of the child there, and she smiled.

Something half waked her in the twilight before the dawn—a fluttering, piping note, as of an ecstatic bird—instantly stilled again.

When she really woke, the sun, just risen, was streaming in her window. She looked out upon a wide valley, white and golden pink in the sunrise. A cheerful noise came from the farm buildings across the yard; the animals were all afoot. The stove rattled loudly below stairs. The dog barked. The door opened and shut with a loud slam.

She saw Mr. Bassett, his white hair like an aureole in the sun under his fur cap. He was walking toward the barn, and the shaggy dog ran, barking, in circles about him. Mr. Bassett had Gregory by the hand. The boy was wearing the red sweater and the fur gloves, and dragging the shining sled.

Miss Wetherbee saw his upturned face. His cheeks were red and his eyes shone.

She put her head out of the window and cried: "Merry Christmas!"

They looked around. When Gregory saw her he jumped up and down in the snow and waved both arms over his head.

He shouted loudly. His voice rang out full and free, with all the strength of his lungs. Joyous it rang and echoed back again from the snowy slopes.

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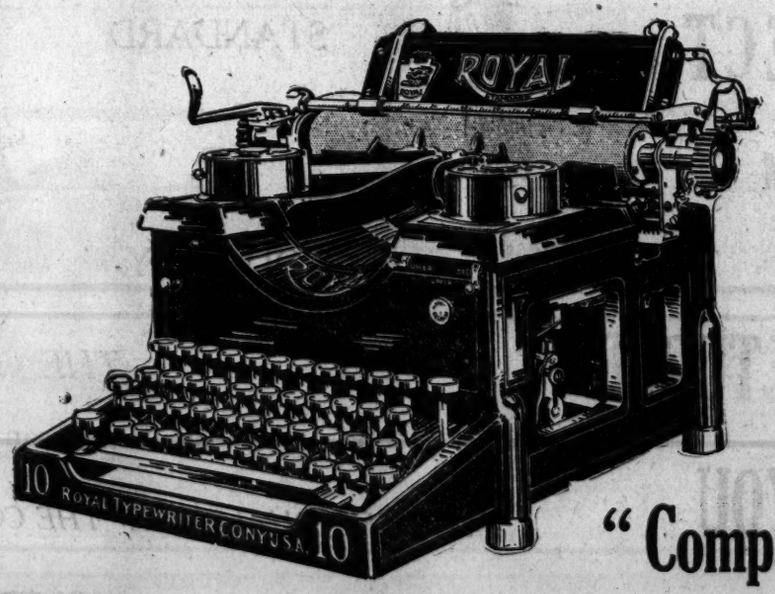

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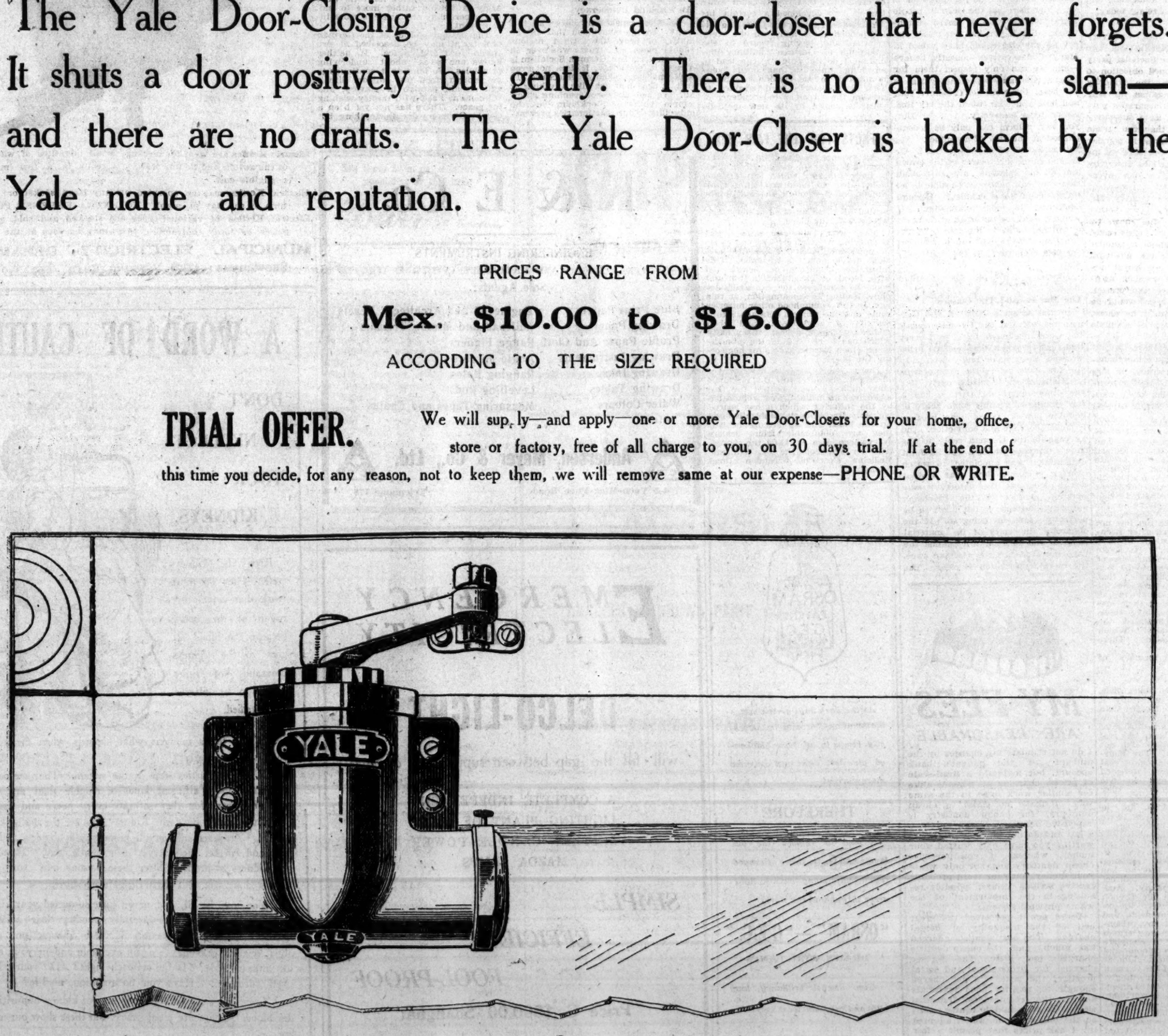

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German Socialism As An Aid To Peace

(*By Arnold Bennett in the Daily News*)

The other day I had a long conversation in London with Mr. Georges Weil. Mr. Weil was on his way from Paris to Petrograd. Whether or not he was also carrying out a program of propaganda in London I cannot say. But in any case his talks here did amount to propaganda—and very effective propaganda. Beyond questioned, he greatly influenced certain prominent British pacifists—to a far large extent than has been allowed to appear in the Pacifist Press.

Mr. Weil is a youngish doctor, an Alsatian. At the outbreak of war he was a Socialist member of the Reichstag. He was also Berlin correspondent of the French Socialist daily L'Humanite. Some few days before the beginning of hostilities he left Germany, and of course he has never returned to Germany. Equally of course, he has been condemned to death in Germany. He was dining in Paris with Jean Jaures, and sitting opposite to him at the small table in the cafe restaurant, when Jean Jaures was assassinated. These and other startling experiences do not seem to have impaired his nerve in the slightest degree.

He lived in the heart of the German Socialist party for a number of years. He knew all the leaders—some of them very intimately—all the shades of opinion, all the internal chicane, all the secret motives, of the party. His verdict upon the Socialist party in briefly this—that it has no real power, because it has no understanding of politics, and, indeed, no political convictions in the English sense of the term. Mr. Weil did not make this generalisation. I make it, from the scores of precise details he gave—details far too numerous and too complex for me to relate today.

The Political Game

In particular Mr. Weil was very emphatic and convincing on two points. First, that the Socialist party had no genuine reasoned objection to war, and that even the Minority Socialists only voted against the War Budgets for their own separatist purposes, that is to say, as a sub-party maneuver. Second, that the trade unions had no real interest in popular suffrage, which they regarded as insignificant and abstract idea unworthy of the attention of unions overoccupied with the great questions of wages, hours, etc. Incidentally, Mr. Weil pointed out that all the pother in Germany about the Prussian franchise was rather unnecessary. Prussia was once granted a popular franchise, in fulfilment of a royal promise but the King by Royal rescript immediately afterwards withdrew the boon. Hence the present esteemed King of Prussia would be constitutionally justified, if he chose, in restoring it by means of a simple rescript.

Mr. Weil was very insistent that German Socialists had no comprehension of the word "democracy" in any large political sense of self-government; that their notions of it were petty and restricted to certain aspects of existence, and that they understood politics to be a game of dishonest strokes and counter-strokes, and nothing else. (I ignore his remark that Germans quite honest in private life were grossly dishonest in politics, because the same is true of all countries. Assuredly it is true of Great Britain). Mr. Weil admitted that there were a few exceptions to the rule of ignorance, narrowness and stupidity, but they were too few not to be negligible. I asked after Bernstein, whose excellent articles we used to read in the "Nation." He spoke with deep affection and admiration of Bernstein who, he remarked, was ageing. But he said deliberately that Bernstein's view of the prospects of the Socialist party was as gloomy as his own. He said that at their last interview, after discussing those prospects, Bernstein ejaculated the terrible word, "Aussichtslos!" Which may be roughly translated: "There are no prospects."

This was his last memory of Bernstein.

The German Bourgeoisie

Turning to the German bourgeoisie, Mr. Weil asserted that politically it was scarcely any better educated than the industrial classes. He related how once he had twitted an assemblage of bourgeois with their lack of real political power. His words did not arouse even resentment. The bourgeois showed no appreciation of real political power. They were interested in titles, in money, and in civic organisation (which admittedly they have in some directions carried to a high state of perfection), but in nothing beyond. Chiefly they were interested in titles and precedence.

All this naturally related to the prewar period, as Mr. Weil for an obvious reason has not set foot in Germany since the capital sentence was passed upon him. But he has been in constant direct or indirect communication with Germany. And, further, his functions in the French army, which he joined, were to examine prisoners. It is amusing and instructive to note that many prisoners, observing that he spoke German as a German, and had a complete knowledge of German customs and institutions, ignorantly took him at first for a spy emissary of the German ruling class, and replied accordingly. The mere language intimidated them. However, this difficulty was overcome. Mr. Weil has personally examined about twenty thousand German prisoners, generally at considerable length, including at least ten thousand professed Socialists. He found practically no trace of new political ideals due to the shock and experiences of war. Peace was wanted, and fervently wanted but the latent political power of the German people was not perceived, nor had there developed any appreciable anti-dynastic or anti Junker feeling due to a logical grasp of the situation as a whole. In other words, the German people are still without true political aspirations.

Lost Ground

So much for Mr. Weil. All that he said confirmed in a remarkable way the most violent invective of Mr. Hilaire Belloc, whose accusations of backwardness against the German race I had hitherto regarded as somewhat exaggerated. It also provided the key to, and was confirmed by the course of German politics throughout the war. Unquestionably the Socialists have made no headway during the war. Unquestionably they have lost ground. It is not merely a question of figures, though the figures are striking enough; and if the loss of male adherents can be explained by military service, the loss of female adherents cannot be so explained. The official report of the 1914-1917, definitely and explicitly admits "a further weakening which cannot be estimated in numbers."

To my mind the plight of the German Socialist party has been most clearly perceived in Austria and Hungary. Indeed, the outspokenness of the Austro-Hungarian Press is astonishing. We find the "Magyarorszag," for example, applying such epithets as "trickery," "blackguardism," "selfish vanity," "brutal ferocity," and "diabolic" to the operations of the German Kaiser. But far more important are the admonitions addressed by the Viennese Labor organ, Arbeter Zeitung, to the German democratic parties. As thus.

You are not strong enough in your convictions. . . . Count Reventlow, the Jingo, says that the democratisation of Germany is demanded by her enemies in order to weaken her internally.....and you are immediately taken aback and yourselves no longer trust in the righteousness of your cause. . . . Either you knew what you wanted when you raised your demand—and if so the need of democracy in Germany cannot be affected by Wilson—or you were only half-hearted about it. But, if the latter is true, you have led the German people astray for the sake of mere catchwords. For if you had not raised the cry no one else would have raised it. Many Conservatives honestly believe—and we can only respect them for it—that Germany's present system is the best; but you don't believe that and it is you who raised the cry that reform was necessary. . . . But, you say, reform can only be accomplished at the risk of a conflict. Are you so foolish as to believe that? Or do you think the wearer of the crown and all his paladins are so foolish that they can believe it possible to let things come to a conflict? German democracy is today omnipotent. It was not so at the outbreak of the war; it will not be so in the apathy of exhaustion after peace. But now everyone has seen through the 'Authority State' ——"

Everyone except the German masses.

The Masses And The Classes

In the struggle between the German masses and the German classes the German classes have won every time. Even when they seemed to be worsted they have really won. In the few days before the appointment of Michaelis the Socialist party, like the other opposition parties, had a fair chance of getting some share of genuine power. It got none, because it lacked courage and conviction. And as regards the German reply to the Pope's message, which a Special Joint Commission was appointed to watch over, it is surely clear that in that comic document the autocracy was making a fool of the Reichstag majority, and that it felt itself to be perfectly safe in doing so. If the oligarchy in spite of its material failures, has held its own against the vast multitude of the German race, the moral explanation is clear. The multitude is gullible, the oligarchy is cynical; the multitude has no strong political convictions; the oligarchy has strong political convictions.

It has been stated with some show of credibility, that the German army has of late developed a certain independence of spirit; but I imagine this independence of spirit to be very relative, and, having regard to the traditions of German military discipline, I do not think it can lead to anything until it has been communicated to the civilians at home. That the oligarchy is determined to prevent the spread of independence of spirit is shown by its new methods for still further controlling the Press. Under the specious catchwords of "Imperial co-operation" and "decentralisation" the oligarchy has carefully arranged for an even stricter centralisation of its home propaganda. And no protest is heard.

An England Democracy

To what conclusion does all this lead? To the conclusion that in the matter of peace the Allied nations should place no trust whatever in German Socialism. German Socialism is a reed, it is a straw; it does not even look anything reliably democratic. In fact, it does not look like anything at all. We had chance of teaching a few simple truths at Stockholm, but the imbecility of our reactionaries prevented that. The German domocracy is more deeply enslaved today than it has been at any time within the last sixty years. It is getting just enough to eat to enable it to live and toil, but it is not getting enough to eat to enable it to buck up and show its teeth. (The army is getting rather more to eat, and accordingly the army is more independent).

The present politics of the German proretariat may be described in two words—food and peace. It neither knows nor cares about undeflying principles. So long as it continues to get enough food to support life it will remain passive in slavery, and wil content itself with merely wishing for peace. There has not yet been a riot in Germany due to anything but sheer acute hunger. And sheer acute hunger will raise riots in countries politically even less advanced than Germany. The unlikelihood of sheer acute hunger becoming general in Germany is extreme. The oligarchy is therefore pretty secure against attack from its victims, whom it justly despises, and it will therefore act without regard for any interest but its own class interests. Nothing but the military forces of the Allies will bring German democracy to power in Germany, and the indispensable preliminary to a peace with the German people is therefore more than ever a military defeat of the German oligarchy. Instead of helping, the German democracy will have to be helped. To think otherwise is to deceive ourselves. Let the Allied people concentrate on this fact.

The Prussian Franchise

No one is infallible. It is possible that Mr. Weil's view of German Socialism may be prejudiced by exile. It is possible that all the foregoing arguments may be false. It is possible that German Socialists do mean business, and have the vigor to carry out business. Well, the crux of the German internal political situation is admittedly the Prussian Franchise. The new Prussian Franchise Bill will shortly be settled one way or the other. The debates will probably begin in a fortnight's time. If German Socialists get the Prussian Franchise they say they want, they will have proved that they count. If they are put off with a sham the contrary will be true. We shall soon know.

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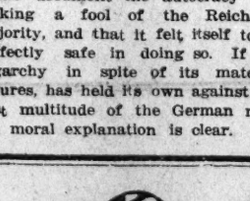

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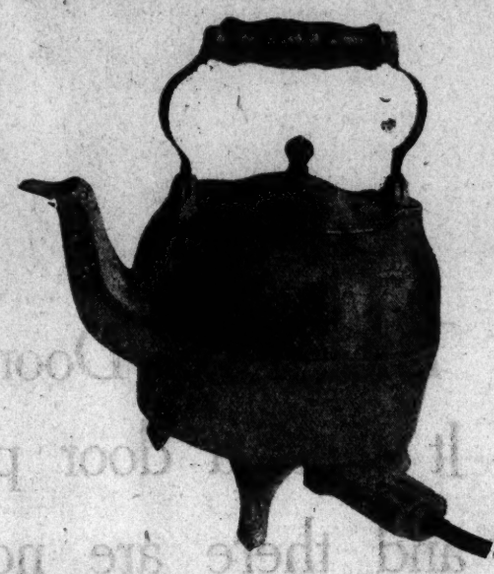

Electric Kettles are ideal for heating small quantites of water—a touch of the switch and boiling water is ready in a few minutes at a negligible cost.

Electric Kettles may be operated off any lamp socket or plug at any time of the day or night. NO EXTRA EXPENSE FOR WRING.

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A WORD OF CAUTION

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR KIDNEYS.

Keep the kidneys well. They do more work than any other organ of the body, because the blood all goes to the kidneys thousands of times a day to be filtered and purified.

Think for a moment what happens when the kidneys do not act properly.

These impurities stop in the system. They are poisons, and cause more different kinds of trouble than any other sort of poison, for they saturate every nerve and tissue.

But Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are the special kidney helper. They act only on the kidneys and bladder, and they heal and correct their action in a gentle way. That helps the kidneys to properly filter these poisons out, and when this is done you will be well in every fibre.

You may be ill, and never have suspected your kidneys as the cause. If so, note carefully whether their action is normal. Is there a sediment? Is there rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gravel? Are you excitable and nervous, sleepless and irritable? Is the stomach right? Do your limbs swell (dropsy)? Have you no ambition, no life?

These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

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CONVERTED TO WAR BY GERMAN CRUELTY

Rev. Dr. Johnstone Tells Presbyterian Conference Why He Forsook Pacifism

REJECTED BRYCE REPORT

But Now, 'We're In The Work Of Clearing Out A Jungle Of Beasts'

New York, November 14.—A dramatic confession of conversion to full faith in the holiness of the Allied purpose of the war by a Montreal clergyman who told how indisputable evidence of revolting German cruelty had forced him to abandon pacifist doctrines, stirred to its depths yesterday afternoon a joint war conference of the Presbyteries of New York, Brooklyn, Newark, New Jersey and Nassau County. His voice breaking with emotion, his manner agitated as he paced the floor and cried out that the things he had learned had seared his brain forever, the Rev. Dr. Robert G. Johnstone told how he had rejected the Bryce report of Prussian atrocities as incredible and how he had remained "lukewarm" despite all pleadings till "last night I heard from the lips of one who knows better than anyone else in this country just what the Germans had done and now I know that we are not traitors to our country, but to Jesus Christ our Lord if we are not in this thing to wipe out the Christless philosophy and the Christless religion of our enemies."

Dr. Johnstone's gaunt frame shook and his gray hair was tossed about as he walked up and spoke directly to one minister and then another, while his audience answered him with cries of "Amen," and "God be praised!"

"I want to tell you men," he continued, "that we're in the work of clearing out a jungle of beasts in the center of Europe and I wish to say to you now"—the clergyman uplifted his two hands as if in prayer—"that if Germany wins this war I pray God my wife may die before those loathsome beasts set foot on the soil of this country."

The preacher, his voice still vibrant with emotion, shocked the gathering with a story of German cruelty to a woman in the throes of childbirth and her husband, a story which ended with the murder of the couple and of the infant and then he said:

"I said before, 'it isn't true, Bryce or no Bryce,' but now I say I would I could get away from these awful things. My whole being is stirred, and I was kept awake all night. I have preached that we keep free from anger and bitterness and condemnation; now I preach that we have got to win, for if a philosophy of force is to win out in this war, then the very throne of God will totter. Christianity has got to be saved from this awful wreckage, and Christianity will win out only when we teach them that their philosophy, which has made of Europe a shambles, shall not prevail."

The moderator of the meeting, Dr. Holland G. Mendenhall, told Dr. Johnstone solemnly as he sat down: "Brother, we are with you with all our hearts," and the clergyman and laymen present in the presbytery of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church nodded and clapped and uttered fervent "amens."

Dr. Johnstone's address, almost the last to be delivered, struck the high note in an afternoon of devotional consecration to the prosecution of the war, and to the co-ordination of all Presbyterian energies directed to that end, and to the collateral one of looking after the spiritual welfare of Protestant soldiers and sailors. At the outset Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, Secretary of the New York Presbytery, announced that Rev. Dr. Allen J. McCurdy had abandoned the Presbyterian ministry. Dr. McCurdy, pastor of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, and one of the best-known ministers in the city, campaigned ardently for Morris Hillquit and his immediate peace platform during the recent election. His Socialist tendencies were believed to have been responsible for his sudden termination of a longstanding connection with the church. His decision was made known in a letter, which said:

"In accordance with the provision of the 'Book of Discipline' which reads: 'If a minister renounces the jurisdiction of this church by abandoning the ministry, the Presbytery shall take no other action than to record the fact and to erase his name from the roll'—I hereby abandon the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and respectfully request my name to be dropped from the roll of the Presbytery of New York."

A second letter from Dr. McCurdy, bearing the same date, said: "This decision is not the impulse of a moment. It has not been suggested by any word or deed by any person. It is merely the end of a rather long journey through a country where one is much alone. Now that the end has come, I desire to go quietly and simply."

Despite the Book of Discipline, it was decided to send a committee of ministers to see Dr. McCurdy. At his apartment last night it was said he was out of town.

Dr. John F. Carson of the Central Church of Brooklyn and Chairman of the National Service Commission of the denomination, told of the cooperative work of the various Protestant denominations among the soldiers at Yaphank and urged that the atmosphere of hesitancy and halting which, he said, the commission had found in any places should give way to a wholehearted effort to arouse the entire church to a consciousness of America's righteous purpose in the war. He was seconded by Dr. William Merrill of the Brick Church, who dwelt upon the wisdom of converting all pacifists by reminding them of the real objects of the war. He said that when the commission visited President Wilson and asked how it could help, the President said:

"God knows I tried to keep out of war as long as I could honorably. The great thing you men in the church can do now is to keep fresh in the minds of the people the high ideals and purposes for which America entered the war."

Champion Liberty Bond Seller A Little Girl

MISS PAULINE HENKEL

To a little girl of twelve goes the honor of winning the medal offered by the United States Boy Scouts for patriotic activities. Little Miss Pauline Henkel, of New York, was presented with the medal before an assemblage of 5,000 Boy Scouts in uniform at the land battleship Recruit in Union Square, New York. The little girl has sold $25,000 in Liberty Bonds through a personal canvass, has been knitting for the soldiers and sailors for the past six months and has formed bag clubs in public schools.

UPTON MEN LEARN HOW TO 'GET' A HUN

Grizzled British Sergeant Gives Officers A Graphic Drill With Bayonet

SPEED THE FATAL MINUTE

'First Time I Met A 'Un 'I Down't Remember Wot I Did, But I Get 'Im'

Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., November 12.—No better lesson in discipline could have been given than today, when the national army recruits saw their officers, who have been laboring to instill implicit obedience into their men, voluntarily subject themselves to the caustic phrases of an English Drill Sergeant, one of the bayonet-fighting experts of the British Army.

Sergeant Major G. C. Covington, with the physique of a expert gymnast and with the long, waxed mustache and the flashing blue eyes of a veteran with twenty-eight years' continues service in the British Army, had been assigned from the British General Headquarters staff for bayonet instruction work at Camp Upton. He is called one of the best drillmasters in the British Army. For many years he has been drilling recruits of all races in different parts of the British Empire. At the end of the Boer war he took charge of a battalion of the very men he had been fighting, and some of these pupils are now fighting the Germans. During the present war, after serving in the trenches with his regiment, he taught the use of the bayonet to 2,700 officers on Salisbury Plain.

Today Sergeant Major Covington grasped a rifle with bayonet fixed and turned to a class of specially selected commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

"This represents the sport of Kings," he said. "Not ownly your life, but the whole civilised world depends on 'ow you use the bay'net. You are not arfter one man, but millions.

"When you go arfter a 'Un, you don't think of wot the 'Un is gowing to do to you. You think of wot you're gowing to do to the 'Un. It's a much pleasanter subject, and it keeps the 'Un thinkin' abaht himself. It districts 'im, so to speak.

"You are gowing arfter an enemy that 'as violated every known code of civilised warfare, and 'ee'll try to do wicked things to you. But 'ee carnt stand the bay'net. If he grabs your bay'net, I'll show wou 'ow to use the butt of your rice, and if he lays 'old of your rifle, I'll show you 'ow to kill a 'Un with your bare 'ands.

"The class will now form for bay'net instruction. By twos—tally off! Even numbers of the front rank and odd numbers of the rear rank eight paces to the front and rear. Mowve! Sharply, now, sharply!"

The Sergeant Major has a voice like a trumpet, that sent the officers scurrying for their lives, and he spoke without a smile.

"One small 'arf step to the right—mowve! Right! Now, 'old your rifles at 'igh port. I said 'igh port,' but down't 'old the rifle like a banjo or act like you was stabbin' Zeppelins. Now, on guard! No, no! Down't 'old your rifle like a swagger stick. On guard means to 'old the rifle in an easy, threatenin' attitood.

"Now, when you engage with a 'Un, you endeavor to keep 'im on the defensive. It's safer that wye, for it makes the 'Un forget abaht you. 'E may be a bit wicked now and then. If 'e parries, come dahn with your butt—so, But come back with your bay'net, for the further aways your blade is from you, the further away the 'Un is.

"Don't play with the 'Un, gentlemen. Good baynet fighters never do that. The more a man knows abaht bay'net fighting, the less 'e thinks 'e knows, and 'e endeavors to give the 'Un 'is fatal moment as soon as possible.

"When you get a 'Un, withdraw your-bay'net immediately. This is a very important matter, gentlemen. The first 'ime I met a 'Un in a trench, I don't remember wot I did, but I got 'im. But I did not withdraw my bay'net quick enough, for I went 'ead over 'eels in the trench, leaving my bay'net there. Later I 'ad to gow back again and get it—against my inclination."

There is no spirit of play about Sergeant Major Covington. Every command he gave required instant obedience, and he devised all sorts of exercises and evolutions to keep the minds of his pupils on the alert. No matter what the rank of the laggard officer, the British drill Sergeant had an appropriate comment that, while it could not be construed disrespectful in any way, was highly successful in preventing a repetition of the incident. And the waxed mustaches and flashing blue eyes had only to turn to the appreciative audience of officers and soldiers to silence any sound of amusement from that quarter.

"In bayonet fighting," explained the Sergeant Major, "success can be obtained only through the closest union of brain, eye, and muscle. Discipline, no matter what the rank or education, must be immediate."

Only twice did the Sergeant Major relax his gravity. For fancing purposes he required something less formidable than cold steel, and he summoned a recruit to his side.

"Get me some broom 'andles," he said.

The recruit was plainly puzzled.

"Some broom 'andles! Down't you know wot I mean?" Then with an enormous wink he said:

"If they down't give 'em to you, tell 'em the Colonel wants 'em."

The second relaxation came when a non-commissioned officer cut his finger slightly during the bayonet charge and looked at it.

"Down't let me smell that blood," cautioned the British veteran. "Down't let me smell it! It mykes me wild."

The classes now receiving bayonet instruction in turn will drill the recruits. Dummies are being rigged up outside every infantry barracks, and a bayonet fighting course is being constructed with trenches, hurdles, and entanglements. Later there will be competitions in bayonet practice between the various companies and regiments in the New York City division.

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"	6	150	120	75	60	12 "
"	8	200	160	100	80	15 "
"	10	260	210	125	100	18 "
"	12	300	240	150	120	20 "
"	15	375	300	185	150	25 "
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.32	13.46	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.49	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06
NANKING ....arr.	11.10	14.15	16.40	9.13	19.50	..	..	8.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	3.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	1.0.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	P.N.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.N.R.	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL .....dep	..	..	..	..	..	5.12.00	T.P.R	..
TSINANFU ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	0.31	Second	..
PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..
NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.30	16.35	22.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.08
TANYANG ....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.08
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.54	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.19
SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.05

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.
*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) To Woosung Forts.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.20	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.51
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15 13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9 40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.45	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13 28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7 40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13 15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.4	14 00	6.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14 05	....	17.18	18.20	...
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14 21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ... . arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6 50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	..	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Cars

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 15, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate @ 103½=Tls.	96.85
@ 72.8=Mex.	$133.03
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.425
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	Tls. 11
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver Tls.	285
Copper Cash per tael	178
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/3d.=Tls.	4.70
exch. @ 72.8=Mex.	$6.46
Peking Bar Tls.	
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	37.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476⅛
Consols £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/3
London	Demand	4/3⅛
India (nominal)	T.T.	298
Paris	T.T.	585
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	101½
New York	Demand	96⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	51
Batavia	T.T.	231½

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/5d.
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/5⅛d.
London	6 m-s. Docy	4/5⅛d.
Paris	4 m-s.	607½
New York	4 m-s.	105⅛

Customs House Exchange States For December

Hk. Tls	4.36 @ 4/1⅛		£1
„	1 @ 565½ =	Francs	6.30
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.14
„	0.92 @ 97⅝	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 52⅛	Yen	2.12
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.44
„	1 @ 350†	Rubles	9.47
„	1 @ 1.59	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1917.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Java Consolidated Tls. 16.50
Semambu Tls. 1.10
Taiping Tls. 1.25

Unofficial

Anglo French Land 6% debs. @ Tls. 86.00
Shanghai Land 6% debs. 1909 @ Tls. 86.00

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their weekly market report dated December 14:

Business has again been demoralised by the constant threat of disturbances, which has created a feeling of uneasiness bordering upon panic throughout extensive areas along the Yangtsze, more especially in the neighborhood of Hankow. The natives of that place have become so alarmed that large numbers of them have already come to this port for refuge, and we understand that the goods stored in the native city there have been moved into the foreign Settlements, while some cargo has been reshipped to Shanghai for safety. From practically all quarters, with the exception of the North, there comes news of lawlessness in some form or other and of fighting on a scale unimportant in itself but of sufficient significance to cause the native merchants to close their books and await further developments. The result has been an almost complete dearth or orders during the week and it is doubtful now if there is time for business of any weight to be placed before the usual China New Year dullness sets in.

Sterling prices continue to mount steadily in Lancashire but the movement of tael values here is in the opposite direction and the breach between the two is now wider than ever.

Grey Shirtings Generally.—Under this heading we have practically no business to report, there being only sales in retail quantities of 7 lbs. Five Boys at Tls. 2.50 and 12 lbs. 36 ins. Red Cock D. D. D. at Tls. 8.00. A transaction in Japanese 13 lbs. Sheetings is also made public at Tls. 5.75, all the above being for Northern outlets. There was a decline in almost every case at auction, and the tone of the market is buiet and weak.

Drills.—A sale of Nine Dragons (Japanese) is reported at Tls. 4.75.

Dyed anl Fancy Cottons.—For Tsingtau and Chefoo a small business has been done in Poplins and Venetians but the market on the whole is exceedingly dull and prices are weaker all round.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been very quiet during the week. Arrivals from the country have been easing off, as the country dealers, with the exception of those who require money, refuse to accept present rates. Although prices have been on the easy side the market closes fairly steady. Quotations today are: Tungchow Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 30.50, Four chop Tls. 29.60, Steam Ginned at Tls. 31.00 to Tls. 30.50 and Ordinary Shanghai Tls. 29.50 to 29.00.

Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows:—Good Middling American at 22.58d. Egyptian at 31.95d. and F.M.G. Bengal at 17.49d. per lb.

The last news received by cable from New York quotes American cotton at G. cts. 29.53.

Local Yarn.—Our market for these spinnings has been exceptionally quite and the only sale that has come to our knowledge from first hands is in 14s. 200 Bales Clouded Dragon at Tls. 125.00. A few resales have been effected at considerably lower rates than what Mill owners are prepared to accept.

Indian Yarn.—We have no business to report.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have receded about Tls. 5.00 per bale and business reported is limited to 600 bales as follows:—

No. 16s. 200 Bales Woman at Tls. 137.50 and 100 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 138.00

No. 20s. 300 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 139.50.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly report of December 14:—

Our last report was dated 7th inst.

White Silk.—The market continues to rule very dull with price mixed. The strength of exchange does not assist business.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—According to the Bank of England returns the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%; and proportion of reserve to Liabilities 20%.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, December 12.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot, 42⅞d. quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 11:—

Bar Silver Spot, 42⅞d. Featureless.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 23 years.
103 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtse	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ... $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Medellin	Macoris
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai
		Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Klukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up).	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華滙理 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL REDUCTION
FOR
'XMAS PRESENTS
TWO WEEKS ONLY

Embroideries	from	20	per	cent.
Laces	,,	25	,,	,,
Silks	,,	10	,,	,,
Pongees	,,	10	,,	,,
Hand-Painted Lanterns	,,	20	,,	,,

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
19 Nanking Road Shanghai. 16167

LYCEUM THEATRE
A. D. C.
177th PRODUCTION
"Eliza Comes To Stay"
A FARCE IN 3 ACTS
by
H. V. ESMOND
Monday, 17th December, 1917
AT 9 P.M.
Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to
THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND
Booking for the above two performances will open at
MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.
On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917
BY ORDER.
Wm. Armstrong
16038 BUSINESS MANAGER

NOTICE
The Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited
The Subscribers' List for next year is now being written up. Subscribers desirous of having alterations made are invited to send in their requests on or before the 25th December to
GUSTAF L. OBERG
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 1st December, 1917.
16013

PROF. I. K. SETO
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.
Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness and guaranteed to Cure Colds. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road). 15338

ANTIMONY REGULUS
(99% Pure)
ALWAYS IN STOCK
Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.
Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"
16066

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.
13700

GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A XMAS PRESENT
We invite your inspection of our First Quality Tientsin Carpets, made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese).
50 cents to $1.00 per sq. foot
A Gift that all will appreciate
HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

8 per cent Military Loan
Redemption of Drawn Bonds
THE repayment of 8 per cent Military Bonds drawn at the Third Drawing amounting to $1,700,000 will commence on December 10th, 1917. The repayment will be made in silver. For list of numbers of Drawn Bonds please apply to the Bank of China, Shanghai.
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
Peking, 26th November, 1917.
16155

NOTICE
Our new Price List has been mailed to our local and outport customers. We should be obliged if such of our customers who have failed to receive same would advise us.
TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,
34 Nanking Road,
Shanghai.
16161

Russian Lady Dentist
Miss A. Gauhman
20 Nanking Road
Consultation, 9-12 and 2-6
Telephone 1916.
16166

Steamer for Sale or Charter
800 tons D/W excluding bunkers; 1,000 tons cargo capacity; 18 tons coal consumption; 10-12 miles speed.
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.,
Ship Brokers,
1A Jinkee Road.

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above-named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 20th day of December, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th September, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, 15th to Thursday, 20th December, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1917.
16119

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600 S.
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co.. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$125
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	11½s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2¼ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 125 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72½
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 96 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180 S.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 80 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Lou-kung-mow	Tls. 63 B.
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121
Yung Yik	Tls. 15.80
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6.80
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 88 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.60 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 71 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½ B.
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¾
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.55
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.10 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Siam Malay-pref	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ S.
Siam Kalantan	Tls. 77½ cts.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.97½
Tebong	Tls. 17½
Tjobri	Tls. 2½
Tjangbe	Tls. 5
Miscellaneous	
U. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Valley Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Siam Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Siam Telephone	Tls. 78 S.
Siam Waterworks	Tls. 190 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 3¼d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 4d. done.
Tendency of Market: Firmer.
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 12:—
Spot: 2s. 2¾d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 3d. done.
Tendency of Market: Flat.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., write as follows in their weekly report of December 13:—

Interest has been almost entirely confined to Cotton shares. The recommendation of the Board of the Ewo Cotton Spinning Co., as to the allocation of the annual profit of Tls. 854,312 which includes the payment of a Tls. 20 dividend per share has had a good effect on Cotton shares generally, all of which remain very firm. The market in all other classes of stock is dull. The prevailing tightness of money, and the rise in exchange are two of the chief factors contributing to the present quiet state of the market.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans	22.84d.
January	22.59d.
May	22.51d.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅞d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, December 12:—
Bar Silver Spot: 42⅞d. Quiet.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.
The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai Thursday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai Thursday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The K.M.A. s.s. Yei Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.
The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru for San Francisco, via Japan and Honolulu, sails from Hongkong on Wednesday, December 19, is due at Woosung on Saturday, December 22, at 6 a.m. and will be despatched as above on Saturday, December 22, at 10 a.m. Passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m. on the same day.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kaga Maru	Nov. 21
Kamakura Maru	Dec. 15
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20
For Liverpool	
Benrinnes	Oct. 21
Hirano Maru	Nov. 11
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14
For New York	
Capto	Oct. 13
Chinese Prince	Oct. 6
Matoppo	Dec. 3
For San Francisco	
China	Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 26
For Tacoma	
Manila Maru	Nov. 13
For Seattle	
Grayson	Nov. 10
Inaba Maru	Oct. 13

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Suwa Maru	Dec. 18
From San Francisco	
Venezuela	Jan.12
From Tacoma	
Canada Maru	Dec. 22
From Seattle	
Inaba Maru	Dec. 16

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—The depression of Chekiang has moved towards the north of the Loochoos; the barometers have considerably risen all over the continent. Northerly gale along the whole coast. Snowfall in Shantung. The sky overcast during the whole day begins to clear off after 8 p.m. at Shanghai.

15.—Cold night; the thermometer reads below 24°8 F. Fine morning with moderate N.W. breezes.

Saturday, December 15, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	763.58	764.52
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.06	30.10
Variation mm for 24h	†0.67	†0.47
Variation mm for 12h	†1.10	†0.75
Wind—Direction	ENE	ENE
Wind—Kilom per hour	20	34
Wind—Miles	12.4	21.1
Temperature—Cen	11°4	12°4
Temperature—Fah	52.5	54.3
Humidity: co	97	88
Nebulosity 51-0	10	10
Rainfall mm	1.6	0.1
Rainfall inches	0.06	0.00

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. T. Bradley.

Per C.N. s.s. Ngankin from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gray, Mrs. W. O. Moore, Mrs. A. Arestolubova, Colonel K. Grementsky, Capt. H. R. Lyons, and Mr. Gensing.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Chinkiang:—Mrs. Blacktock.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamakura from Japan:—Mr. K. Ramagishi.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan—Mr. J. H. Schaffer, Mr. A. Zukuman, Miss. K. Lieninger, Mr. A. Cobb, and Mr. Albert Tom.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru from Japan:—Messrs. T. Kamiuchi, K. Tanbe, H. E. Davey, J. Takeyama, H. Sotomura, G. E. Spengler, S. C. Pin, P. T. Ue, M. Takahashi, U. Aikawa, A. Lagrange, and A. Tsuji, Miss L. V. Rebeiro, Mrs. B. Esdale, Mr. and Mrs. N. Tamagaki, Mr. E. Cada Silvar, Mr. Thos. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Totton, Mr. K. J. McEuen, Dr. Honro-Home, Mr. and Mrs. W. Yamanari and 3 children, Mr. C. N. Yeu, and Mr. T. Ogushi.

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia from San Francisco:—Miss Helen Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Board, Master Lucien Bodard, Mr. W. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. B. Brown, Mrs. M. Brewer, Rev. and Mrs. M. R. Charles, Miss Grace Charles, Miss M. T. Charles, Mr. P. H. L. Christensen, Dr. H. Jouveau-Dubreuil, Mr. A. Eyde, Mr. Edward Egle, Mr. Wm. J. Gorham, Mrs. Carmen Harris, Miss Grace Helmick, Mr. W. L. Hesse, Rev. Geo. G. Hoisholt, Mrs. L. Lancaster, Mrs. T. S. Li, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Meyer, Miss E. Mahria Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. K. Mugliston, Deaconess Theodora L. Paine, Mrs. S. N. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rope, Miss E. W. Rope, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Tichenor, Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Trindle, Miss Margaret Trindle, Miss Mary Trindle, and Miss L. Valpey.

Amusements

AT THE
Olympic Theatre
TONIGHT
"PURITY"
will not be exhibited.
But you can see
"THE SEA NYMPHS"
and
Other Pictures

Showing
AT THE
VICTORIA THEATRE
Tonight and Tomorrow night
December 16th & 17th
"THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE"
A FIVE PARTS PARAMOUNT PICTURE
AND
OTHER FILMS

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 8 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
PROGRAMME
For December 16th.
"How Heroes Are Made"
Great War Drama in Five Parts
"Those Love Pangs"
Chaplin Comedy
Change of Programme Every Monday and Friday
Matinee on Sunday at 2.30 p.m.
Admission Prices: 30 cts., 20 cts. and 10 cts.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for December 16th
The thrilling life story
"THE TRAMP"
Featuring Henry Krauss the great French artiste. This film is adapted from the work of the Poet Jean Rechepin, member of the French Academy.
MAX LINDER
"BETWEEN TWO FIRES"
A fine two-reel film with Max at his best.
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
Fresh picture by this mail
ANNALS OF THE WAR
Another set of pictures from the front.
MATINEE, Today at ? p.m.
5th and 6th Episodes of
"THE FATAL RING"
Programme for Monday, Dec. 17th, 18th and 19th
PEARL WHITE: "The Girl Who Juggles with Death"
IN

Episode 7 — "The Signal Lantern"
Episode 8 — "The Switch in the Safe"
EPISODE 7
Another thrilling crisis faces Pearl White in this chapter. She must recover the diamond or Tom Carlton is to be killed. The Spider, a mysterious, crooked little man, who rules his henchmen with a rod of iron, comes to her aid. Pearl and the Spider succeed in securing the diamond, but the episode ends when Carlslake takes out his watch and gives Pearl five seconds to hand over the diamond. As he covers Pearl with his gun, he counts.
EPISODE 8
In this number Pearl restores the violet diamond in order to save the life of Tom Carlton. Carlslake sees the diamond hidden by one of the crooks and secures it. Pearl attempts to recover it, and when the instalment closes is trying to open a safe in which an explosive has been placed.
Max Linder in "Between Two Fires"
Pathe's American and British Gazettes
Japanese Temples; Beautiful Pathe Color Film
NOTICE
For the benefit of those patrons who were present on Wednesday night last, the occasion of the electrical break-down, we are again showing Episodes No. 5 and 6 before the ordinary performance, namely, at 8 o'clock.
On Thursday, December 20th
Another Great Attraction:
Baby Marie Osborne: "Little Mary Sunshine"
IN
"WHEN BABY FORGOT"
"WHEN BABY FORGOT"
All lovers of this little artiste should not fail to book. She is at her best in this film. Clever—well no one denies it, but it is her natural sweetness that attracts one and all.

Isis Theatre
Corner of Jukong & N. Szechuen Rd.
Matinee Today at 3 p.m. Showing
THE PURPLE DOMINO Episodes 5 & 6
THE GIRL AND THE GAME „ 9
TONIGHT Showing TONIGHT
Episodes 7 & 8 of the Fascinating Serial, Featuring
THE GODDESS Anita Stewart and Earle Williams
Showing also the 10th Series of the Railroad Feature
THE GIRL AND THE GAME

TOMORROW NIGHT
Two More Exciting Episodes
OF "THE PURPLE DOMINO"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 19	6.00*	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 20		Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 22	10.00*	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan 8	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 8	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 18		Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 18	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 19	11.30*	Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	9.30	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 21	3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 22	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 22	10.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 25	8.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	9.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 29	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 19	9.00*	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br.	B.& S.
" 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 18	4.00	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B.& S.
" 18	11.30*	Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 18	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	Br	B.& S.
" 19	..	Takaowia F'chow & K'lung	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 20	D.Y.	Amoy & H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.& S.
" 21	D.L.	Honkong & Canton	Bohhow	Br.	B.& S.
" 23	..	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 23	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.& S.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.& S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 16	10.00	Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Fengtien	Br.	B.& S.
" 18	1.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 19	noon	Tsingtao	Sanyomaru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 21	4.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F
" 21	3.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 26		Dalny & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 16	M.N	Hankow etc.	Klangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 17	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K
" 17	M.N.	do	Klanghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	M. & Co.
" 17	noon	Wuhu	Singan	Br.	B.& S.
" 18	d.N.	Hankow etc.	Tatung	Br	B.& S
" 18	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tschang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.& S.
" 19	M.N.	do	Klangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Klangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br	B.& S
" 21	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.& S.
" 21	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br	J.M.& Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 22	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B.& S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 15	Ningpo	Klangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 15	Swatow	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 15	Japan	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW
" 15	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 15	Hankow	Kutwo	1924	Br.	J.M.& Co.	SHw
" 15	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKw
" 15	Hankow	Klanghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 15	Japan	Porthos	7338	Fr.	Cie M.M.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 15	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1372	Chi.	K.M.A.
" 15	London etc.	Kamakura maru	6126	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L.Co
" 15	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	Hankow etc.	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	8292	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 15	Ningpo	Klangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIllwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,654 Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, December 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at aoubt 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, December 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. E. Monkman, will leave on Friday, December 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 25, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 17, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, December 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Dec. 19, at——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON:—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Dec. 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hoihow, Captain A. V. Harrison, will leave on Friday, December 21, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 16, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 20. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru 18,000 tons, Capt. T. Ota, will be despatched on Saturday, Dec. 22. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 10 a.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
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AMERICAN REGISTRY
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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
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S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...Jan 12

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For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
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S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya,	Dec. 14,	Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao,	Dec. 23,	Dec. 24
	For Hongkong	arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU"	.. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga,	Dec. 22,	Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE

	For Dairen and Tsingtau	arr.	leave
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Dec. 24,	Dec. 26
	For Foochow, Keelung and Takao	arr.	leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Dec. 17,	Dec. 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

M. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI Tels. 4235, 4234.

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ROUND TRIP
Bookings Now Being Made

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, v'a Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances. Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Building (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	——	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	——	
KANAGAWA MARU ...	12,500	——	

FOR HONGKONG
INABA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Dec. 18

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.
TOKIWA MARU ..... 15,500 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 22
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 25
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE
FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 —— Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN
MISHIMA MARU ..... 16,000 —— Dec. 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Feb. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE
(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 103.
P. S.	B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. S.
2035	535	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2220	1950	1000
2343	1112	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1650	720
000	1125	650		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1930	1645	700
910	520	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		100

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. S.					B. S.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1215
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1205
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1147
933	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1325	1021
1407	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1046	908
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	810	640
7.	:		220	:	—	:	5.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	755	1225
1019	2251	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1045
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	330	1256
1536	316	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	130	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	15.
630	459	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	823	—	553	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1209	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	1208
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1500	1100

Express 16	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
S. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
.	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2200	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1416	600
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line							
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	540	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1042	1455	2235	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1126	1858	652	1219	1905	a. Tsechuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

R60 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Woo Zee-chung sat by his stove after his nightly repast, his hands folded comfortably across his portly middle, at peace with all the world. In the soft glow of eventide his mind dwelt gently on thoughts of prolonged feasts, prosperous jousts at dominoes, ear-racking nights at the club.

As thus he quietly mused, there was a soft scraping at his door. He raised his head, saw nothing, bent it again and dreamed on. Another scrape, a bit of breeze blowing in across the room, and bit by bit the door opened, as if by itself. What hair Woo has stood up; his mouth opened wide. A visitation of the spirit of a displeased ancestor, he thought to himself—Oh why hadn't he put more chow in his coffin!

Transfixed he sat as the door opened wider and wider and a female figure framed itself in the door. And still transfixed, he saw the female figure leisurely stride across his threshold, survey the premises, walk over to a shelf, pick up two candlesticks and as leisurely walk out. And as it crossed the threshold on its way out, it nodded him a pleasant nod and smiled him a pleasant smile.

That nod and smile broke the spell. No displeased ancestor nods and smiles, even if it does take candlesticks. With a yell and a bound Woo was out of his chair and after the apparition. But there was no cause to bound. The apparition was waiting for him, still smiling, as who should say what's the matter, do you want anything?

Suffice it to say, the indignant Woo took the lady to a policeman and the policeman took them both to the station. And yesterday all three were in the court. Woo by this time had waxed indignant and retailed a dramatic tale of the invasion of the sanctity of his home. It feazed not the lady. She explained quite simply that she had been looking for a friend and that she had merely put her head in the door to see if by chance he was spending a quiet hour with Mr. Woo. Why this unseemly commotion?

Reminding her pleasantly that in lieu of a friend she had found some candlesticks, the court gave the lady —who, by the way, is Kai Lee-sz—a week to consider the omission in jail.

Tsang Has a Visitor

Tsang Ning-yui is no kittenish spinster. Far from it. He is old, he is fat, his most romantic thoughts are concerned with the price of rice and the increasing competition in foodshops. Why then look under the bed as he lies him down on his downy couch of nights?

And so, wearied with the cares and strife of the marts of trade on Chekiang Loo, he lay himself down the other night. He had but lain himself down, when he heard a curious sniff, sniff. He thought nothing of it until a few seconds later he heard another sniff, sniff. He began to wonder about that until a few seconds later he heard a sort of preliminary sniff and then a loud "kerchoo."

Now, Tsang has a reputation among his friends as being one of great perspicacity. It does not take him long to see things. He knew immediately that there was somebody in the room. But where? Ah, that was the question. As he armed himself with a poker and began to reconnoiter, there was another "kerchoo." And under the bed he dived, prodding viciously with his poker.

There was a bit of frantic scuffling and then Tsang emerged, dragging out by the leg one Nyi Tuh-pao. And in Nyi Tuh-pao's possession were three or four cotton jackets, two caps, four ivory chopsticks and a coal scuttle, all belonging to Tsang.

Nowadays, when Tsang Ning-yui retires to slumber, he gets a large broom and prods about under his bed. If nobody sneezes, he goes to bed contented. Tsang, it may be said, got two years.

A Beau Brummed Comes To Grief

Lieu Dai-pau is a fastidious chap. It is not for nothing that he is known on Shantung Loo as the glass of fashion. Lieu decided the other day it was time to get another pair of boots. Why, he had only five pairs left in his wardrobe.

So he dropped into a place on Peking Road and haughtily asked for some of their best boots. The clerk, thinking to himself it must be a compradore, brought out his best.

Somewhat disdainfully Lieu scrutinised them and asked for something better. The clerk went to the rear of the shop to bring out his most precious stock. He came back—and there was no Lieu.

Lieu, in fact, was going at full speed down Peking Road. But the speed and the outcry of the clerk raised the suspicions of an unusually alert policeman and Lieu was stopped. Ere he had a chance to give the plausible explanation he had ready the clerk came up and found the shoes under Lieu's coat.

Two years. And the ladies of Shantung Loo will dream regretfully of the polished and blase Lieu Probably they will think he is in Peking, a minister or something in the Waichiaopu.

British and Americans Get Together In Peking

Two Meetings Held In Capital To Discuss War Aims Of Allies

(*From Our Own Correspondent*)

Peking, December 12.—There have been two notable meetings in Peking yesterday and today. Last week a committee of Americans and British was formed to arrange for joint meetings of the people of the two nationalities to consider together the moral and spiritual issues of the war. This committee, composed equally of Britons and Americans and including both missionaries and laymen, issued a circular letter to American citizens and British subjects in Peking in which was set forth in restrained but forceful language the necessity for closer union between the two nations and their people in this part of the world, and they were invited to attend the two meetings held yesterday evening and this evening in the Lecture Hall of the Y. M. C. A. The result was a well attended meeting yesterday evening at which His Excellency Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, took the chair, and an even better attended meeting this evening at which His Excellency Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, took the chair, each being supported by the committee in charge of the arrangements.

At yesterday evening's meeting, which was of a distinctly religious character, Dr. Reinsch in a few words expressed his profound satisfaction that the two English-speaking nations were now fighting shoulder to shoulder for the fundamental convictions on which democracy and national liberty were established. The Rev. E. J. Bentley, acting chaplain to the British Legation, then spoke very finely on the subject for the evening's consideration, namely, "The War and the World's Danger." He pointed out that in the midst of the fighting there was a danger that the fighting should become an end in itself and the ideals for which the world was fighting should be obscured. He emphasised the necessity for maintaining the world's ideals. He pointed out that, before the war, ideals were being allowed to slip, to be forgotten, and while recognising that the beginning of the war had had the effect of reviving ideals, the great danger was that as the war progressed, and as it dragged on, the world would lose sight of its ideals and then after the war would have nothing to guide it in the great settlement.

Dr. Arthur Smith spoke in his characteristic vein on another of the world's dangers, the danger lurking in democracy and in the triumph of democracy. While nobody would deny that the universal establishment of democratic principles was an end worth working for, even democracy had its dangers and these Dr. Smith proceeded to enumerate. Dr. Smith kept his audience in rapt attention throughout the whole of his striking address.

At this evening's meeting, as markedly religious as that of yesterday evening, there were two fine addresses, the first by the Rev. R. K. Evans and the second by the Rev. C. S. Ogilvie, the division of labor being again between a Briton and an American. The general subject was "The War and the World's Hope." Mr. Evans emphasised in the course of an address full of eloquence and fire the hope that out of this time in the crucible the world would emerge more closely united in aims and purposes, in self-understanding, because the war had killed a monstrous lie and revealed a long hidden truth: it had killed for all time the lie that war was in itself a beneficent and a glorious thing; and it had revealed the forgotten or hidden truth that beneath the surface, beneath the obvious, the human heart lay ready to respond to the appeal of truth.

Mr. Ogilvie, in a finely conceived address, pressed home the fact that ultimate victory would only come to those who were prepared for the completest surrender to the demands of justice, liberty and the unequivocal claims of world-wide humanity. Mr. Ogilvie illustrated his theme by a copious series of references to world-history and expressed the conviction that at the back of everything lay the supremacy of morality and of religion, using these words in no narrow or sectarian sense.

Sir John Jordan, in the course of a brief but pithy address, told what he had seen of the spirit of England during his recent furlough and described the feeling of the British people, as he read it, when the United States declared war. He was at home at the time and he thought two feelings were uppermost. First there was the natural satisfaction that now the resources of the United States would be thrown without limit or stint into the Allied war-chest; but the second thought, and ultimately the abiding thought, was that, whatever doubt there might have been before as to the justice of the Allied cause there could no longer be any doubt, for disinterested America had given her considered judgment and that judgment was on the Allied side.

The meetings have been notable in themselves, but the most notable thing about them has been the new spirit in which Britons and Americans have met each other. There has never been in Peking, since siege days, such an appreciation of each other's merits and such a willingness to set differences on one side as there has been in the way in which these meetings have been approached and conducted. The success has been so great that undoubtedly the experiment will be repeated, and other centers will be urged to do something of the same kind.

Some Xmas Hints—And Others

To the man, young or old, who aspires to the title "well-dressed," there is magic in the name of "Stetson." For many months past there has been a shortage in supply, and thus the well-known firm of Silberman's, in Broadway, feels that no apology is needed when it is in a position to announce the arrival of a large shipment, comprising no less than 25 different styles.

* * *

Some people do nothing else but read books; others read when they have time; among the younger generation books (bar the school text book) are always popular. At Xmas-time everybody is expected to give something to somebody else, and the Chinese-American Publishing Co., of 26 Canton Road, has made every effort to make easy the solving of the annually recurring problem—what shall I give him (or her). All information on the subject will be found in their advertisement in this issue.

* * *

Ladies will find it well worth their while to pay a visit to "V" Modes, No. 20 Nanking Road, where they will find a delightful assortment of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., from Messrs. Arthur and Bond, Yokohama, suitable for Xmas Gifts.

* * *

On page 23 of the "Buyers' Guide," issued as a supplement to today's CHINA PRESS will be found a number of useful suggestions regarding Xmas Gifts. A wide selection is offered and the page is well worth special study.

* * *

Husbands who are at a loss to know what to buy for their wives as a Xmas present—and their name is legion!—cannot do better than pay a visit to the inner privacies of La Vogue, at 46 Nanking Road. Miss Young, the proprietress, has promised to descend from the highly technical pedestal to which all her feminine clientele are accustomed and explain to the masculine intruder (and his cheque book) how best he can bring that Noel morning smile to the face of wife, mother, sister or daughter.

* * *

The dazzling jewellers' shops of India's principal cities have long held the palm for display of wealth and artistry. No longer, however, can the city of palaces on the Hughli claim pre-eminence for its craftsmen, for in the Nanking Road, in this settlement of Shanghai, is to be found, in the remodelled premises of Boyes, Bassett and Co., an Aladdin's palace of enchantment. Scintillating in the sunlight pouring through the skylights is to be seen the wealth of Inde—precious stones, gold and silver, bronze and lacquer egg-shell porcelain, and all the things dear to those of artistic soul and generous temperament. 'Twould be fulsome to say more. Drop in and ask to see the genial proprietor—your pocket book will be lighter when you leave, but you will either have pleased yourself or somebody else.

* * *

Chocolate in any shape or form is a a delightful confection, and specially delicious will be found the milk chocolate cubes and caramels prepared by the celebrated firm of Borden, for whom Connell Bros. and Co. are the sole agents. The chocolates are sold by all first-class dealers.

* * *

The Xmas dinner adds yet another care to the harassed housewives of Shanghai, now that so much good food destined for the East becomes food for fishes. However, a glance through the list of toothsome delicacies and necessities of the famous "Getzbest" brand, which will be found in this issue, should remove all creases from the brow.

* * *

"Shut that door!" is an injunction (dim. to cres.) to be heard all over town these days, when the first cold snap has arrived. On entering or leaving a room, the average human being is proverbially careless, and thus it is not surprising that Messrs Mustard and Co., when interviewed yesterday, reported: "Business in Yale Door-Closers is extraordinarily brisk."

Chinese Pleased With Treatment in America

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Wusih, December 14.—One of the companies of Chinese students proceeding to America for study last Summer carried in its membership a Chinese clergyman of some ten or a dozen years' experience teaching in theological colleges here, who is to take a year of post graduate work in an American college. A letter, written in San Francisco, has recently been received, and the following quotation may possibly be of interest: "I was quite disappointed both on the Shanghai jetty and on the ship by the ship doctor's rough handling of the students. But I am well recompensed by the good will of the people here. The quarantine doctors, the immigration officers and customs officers gave us absolutely no trouble. They were all good to us Chinese."

NEW AFTER-WAR PLAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—In the House of Commons today Sir Edward Carson stated that during the period of reconstruction after the war, until the needs of ourselves and our Allies had been satisfied, Germany would not get an ounce of raw material from the British Empire.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chinwangtao	Hwah Jah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.0
Hongkong and Canton		11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Asia, Straits							
Ceylon, India & E'pe v. Suez		11.00	..	..	..		10.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train		..		17.00		17.0
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.0	..			17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..		..	20.30
Hongkong			17.00			..	
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow				18.00	..	17.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.0		..		..	21.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday			17.00				
Hankow		..	17.00			..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		15.00			..	
Tuesday, Dec. 18.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Chikugo maru					B 2.3	12.00
Japan ports	Chikugo maru	11.30		..	..	..	11.00
Japan		..	12.0	..			
River Ports	Train & Str.	2.30		..			21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shenking	0.31	..	..	..	..	10.10
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	10.30	..	..	..		10.10
Wednesday, Dec. 19.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00		..			20.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow			..	18.00		17.5
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.0		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00			..	
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)		..	21.00	..			17.00
Thursday, Dec. 20.							
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Mexico maru	15.3.		..	..		15.00
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Kasuga maru	.		..	..	A13.30	13.00
Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	14.30	..	..	..		14.00
Friday, Dec. 21.							
Japan & America via Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	C20.00	19.30
Saturday, Dec. 22.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada			B16.00		..		15.30
Monday, Dec. 24.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	C20.00	19.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 0.30 p.m.

B Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

D Parcel post 3.30 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albang	1789	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1248	Am.	B. D. Co.	KND
Aug 6	Hongkong	Sunemisi	4382	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VII
Aug 8	Hongkong	Chinse	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BNO
Dec 7	Canton	Chuentiao	750	Chi.	Customs	7 p
Aug 8	Hongkong	Bickmore	1651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Japan	Daitoshi maru	1655	Jap.	M. B. Co.	PWR
Dec 17	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 12	Chefoo	Fengtien	1078	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 15	Japan	Fudo maru	1889	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Dec 12	Chinwangtao	Hwahjah	3871	Chi.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Dec 8	Chefoo	Hsinming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		QDW
Dec 12	Japan	Justlandia	3121	Dan	E. A. Co.	CMLW
Dec 11		Kurama maru	115	Jap.	N.K.K.	9p
Dec 13	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
July 16	Hankow	Moidab	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 10	Hankow	Mollee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Nov 19	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	KND
Dec 13	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 12		Patriot	1605	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G.N.T.Co	7p
July 30	Tsingtao	Qikiang	1840	Ger.	H.A.L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Shantung	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BI
Nov 28	Portland	S V Margaret	1230	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Dec 12	Cruise	Tors Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N.T. Co.	9 p
Dec 15	Japan	Shunyo maru		Jap.		CMEW
Dec 15	Japan	Sorachi maru	1780	Jap.		LPDOW
Dec 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 13	Japan	Takasan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Dec 15	Hankow	Tatung maru	1076	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

At 10 O'clock Today Stop

—and Ask Yourself This Question: Have I Opened a Checking Account?

A BANK Account protects your money, promises good business habits, gives you firmer financial standing and credit, conducts your affairs in an orderly and systematic manner, furnishes a permanent record of your financial transactions, provides indisputable receipts, adds prestige, comfort, convenience, and is one of the foundation stones for business success.

TODAY—NOW—open an account.

Let us help you.

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Business and Official Notices

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office, 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

63rd Monthly DRAWING of $2,000 PREMIUM BONDS.

The number of bonds which participated in the Drawing, 4,334.

Total amount reimbursed to bondholders $13,002, representing 25 per cent of $52,008, being premium on bonds for the month of December, 1917.

Holders of Bonds No. 689 and No. 1920 receive each $2,000.	$4,000
Holders of Bonds No. 1165 and No. 1629 receive each $1,000.	2,000
Holders of Bonds No. 1580 and No. 3559 receive each $300...	600
Holders of Bonds No. 3451 and No. 2541 receive each $200...	400
Holders of Bonds No. 1238 and No. 1940 receive each $160...	320
Holder of Bond No. 2261 receives	334
Holder of Bond No. 2269 receives	160
Holder of Bond No. 935 receives	148
Holders of following 420 bonds receive $12.00 each in all....	5,040
Total amount reimbursed.....	$13,002

$12 Reimbursements.

2	635	1306	2164	2882	3776
10	638	1338	2208	2901	3786
11	640	1348	2219	2955	3794
21	645	1349	2259	2956	3795
42	655	1378	2275	2977	3800
74	657	1400	2298	2987	3811
75	662	1401	2302	3021	3821
78	676	1403	2307	3025	3823
80	685	1405	2311	3034	3828
113	709	1416	2313	3038	3832
125	732	1434	2316	3058	3837
127	738	1449	2317	3075	3841
146	747	1474	2325	3095	3853
156	755	1475	2330	3120	3863
179	760	1484	2333	3134	3877
196	761	1494	2337	3137	3882
200	772	1503	2340	3146	3903
209	775	1508	2347	3148	3908
210	781	1519	2352	3183	3927
215	784	1530	2367	3184	3932
224	806	1537	2372	3218	3936
225	807	1544	2384	3250	3946
244	809	1574	2392	3270	3954
250	827	1588	2405	3281	3967
262	861	1594	2409	3282	3971
263	864	1600	2429	3283	3974
312	879	1630	2431	3296	3975
317	881	1640	2437	3307	3977
322	885	1688	2442	3363	3980
334	903	1689	2443	3368	3982
338	907	1700	2449	3377	3984
343	908	1705	2456	3387	4005
345	909	1722	2462	3396	4008
358	915	1743	2466	3400	4014
360	920	1753	2498	3410	4022
369	930	1765	2499	3427	4025
374	936	1766	2516	3430	4029
381	937	1775	2529	3431	4037
382	939	1791	2542	3432	4038
388	952	1811	2548	3439	4044
396	967	1812	2549	3441	4052
433	994	1816	2561	3459	4057
441	1003	1825	2569	3466	4077
446	1011	1852	2571	3467	4084
451	1026	1860	2589	3483	4098
453	1039	1869	2606	3486	4107
462	1040	1909	2610	3491	4128
466	1043	1937	2612	3498	4131
472	1079	1945	2616	3520	4132
482	1093	1946	2630	3545	4142
488	1117	1961	2682	3547	4144
503	1120	1963	2690	3553	4145
504	1139	1994	2699	3578	4154
507	1147	1996	2701	3624	4170
512	1152	1998	2703	3631	4172
540	1156	2006	2712	3642	4182
546	1176	2010	2714	3643	4186
549	1185	2044	2729	3652	4190
563	1196	2074	2730	3689	4222
573	1197	2085	2741	3695	4231
576	1199	2089	2742	3703	4245
578	1201	2105	2750	3704	4251
579	1207	2113	2769	3706	4273
585	1236	2117	2806	3708	4274
590	1239	2123	2824	3712	4279
592	1257	2135	2830	3728	4290
596	1261	2138	2845	3733	4297
615	1283	2145	2858	3756	4300
617	1291	2149	2874	3765	4314
619	1299	2150	2877	3770	4332

We certify the above to be a correct record of the drawing of 15th December, 1917.

SETH, MANCELL & CO., Auditors.

AUSTRALIAN "DAISY" BRAND BUTTER!

SPRING BUTTER

In consequence of enquiries, we beg to advise our Customers and the General Public that our shipment of "DAISY" BRAND BUTTER just received is FINEST AUSTRALIAN SPRING MADE BUTTER and is therefore of a **rich yellow colour** due to the new Spring grass on which the cows were fed. The Butter is of finest quality and, as usual, secured the Highest Grade Certificate issued by the AustralianGovernment. It may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers.

The Australian Produce Co.
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346 Agents

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 21

NOTICE

The Management of the Astor House Hotel beg to announce that they will hold a dance in their new Ball Room on Christmas Eve, Monday, December 24th. Table seats can be reserved in advance by applying to the office.

NOTICE

The regular Tea Dansant at the Astor House Hotel in the New Ball Room will be held as usual on Christmas afternoon.

The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Debenture Transfer Register of the above Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st December, 1917, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Debenture Interest Warrants.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS, Secretary.

16172

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Exhibition of British Official WAR FILMS

And Variety Entertainment

Wednesday, Dec. 26th
At 9 p.m.

Prices $3.00 & $2.00 (Reserved)
$1.00 (Unreserved)

Booking opens at Moutrie's Monday, Dec. 17th

16168

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

15531

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST" Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

NOTICE

The law offices of Messrs. Fleming & Davies have been removed to No. 5 Jinkee Road.

16173

THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.

Music During Dinner
Dancing After Dinner

A Little Mirth
A Little Music
A Little Song

Music by the Savoy Orchestra
L. T. SLICKER

Featuring New York's Latest Success
"The World will be Jealous of Me"

Dinner a La Carte or Table d'Hote

Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables and Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

Schaefer Beer

DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

BORN 1915

STILL EXISTING

Widler & Company
Chungking, West China.

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,
8a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

"BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

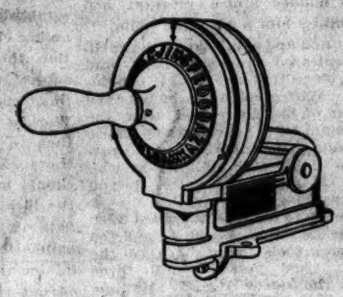
Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

PROTECT YOUR CHEQUES AND SCRIP

We have Cheque
"Writers"
"Punches"
"Perforators"
"Protectographs"
for
amounts, numbers, dating etc.



THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Road, Shanghai. — Tel. 4778

Nearly 1500 PEOPLE took advantage of our offer last Week

Now read our SPECIAL OFFER this week

Scotch Homespuns, good designs	$14.50 per suit-length
Heavy Sheets for single Beds	1.95 per Bedsheet
Honeycomb Bedspreads	2.69 each
"ONYX" pure Silk Stockings	1.25 per pair
Ladies' Cashmere Vests	1.25 each
Wool Steamer Rugs	4.75 each
Men's Cashmere Socks	0.85 per pair

and THOUSANDS of other articles appertaining to Men's, Women's and Children's WEAR at prices BELOW TODAY'S COST.

HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE
119 Szechuen Road

Cheap Christmas Sale

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

All Goods Imported from U. S. A.

		Price Mex. $
Ekko Portable Quick-Cookers	per set	.60
Ladies' Hand Bags	each	1.50
Violet Talcum Powder	each	.15
Carmencita Face Powder	each	.25
Pencil Sharpeners	each	2.50
Odol	each	.90
Cigarette Cases	each	.50
Twinplex Razor Stroppers	each	5.80
Hair Clippers	each	1.00
Art Plates	each	.50
Unbreakable Dolls	each	1.00
Carving Sets	per set	2.50
Some Excellent Pictures	each	.15

And a Great Variety of Gilt Jewel Cases, Hair Receivers, Tobacco Jars, Comports, Ink Wells, Puff Jars, Mirrors, Pearl Buttons, Pearl Watches, Wrist Watches, Dress Pins, Scarf Pins, Leather Belts, Fancy Knives, Razors, Forks, Spoons, Padlocks, Garters, etc., etc.—**ALL AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.**

Rare Opportunity to get some REAL BARGAINS

CHYO AND COMPANY
A 134 Szechuen Road — Opt. Chinese Post Office

ICHIKI & CO.

Y-36 North Szechuen Road

Manufacturers and Importers

OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALSO

Bargains in Xmas Toys

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, two comfortable small attic rooms to let, facing Park, very suitable for the Winter. Bathroom adjoining and all modern conveniences. Suitable for a couple of bachelors or small family, or to be let separately.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 15268

FURNISHED flat for rent. Six rooms, 3 bathrooms complete; modern plumbing. Drawing room, dining room and library. No. 4 The Bund. For particulars apply Connell Brothers Company.

TO LET, one furnished room; lights, taxes, water included, for $15.00. Apply to No. 30, Muirhead Road.
16162 D.14.

TO LET, small bedroom, suitable for bachelor, Western district, 2 minutes from trams. Apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.
16163 D.16.

FURNISHED house-keeping flat to rent, terms moderate; near Bubbling Well trams. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.
16164 D.20.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, lessons in French. Please reply, stating particulars, to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.
16178 D.18.

WANTED: Ambitious young men to become architects. Large income. Apply to Box 20, THE CHINA PRESS.
16165 D.18.

LADY can take Chinese pupils, English and piano (elementary). Apply to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS.
16154 D.16.

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
16040

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERT cotton spinning and weaving manager, many years experience in China, free for engagement. First-class references and diploma. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.
16114

POSITION WANTED: Experienced compradore for Import business, chemicals, papers, etc., or cashier of any big firm; good guarantee and testimonial. Address Yoh Kei, Ja 1247 Pao Wah Lee, Sing Kei Pang Road.
16146 D.19.

WANTED, extra work by lady steno-typist, fast and accurate, terms moderate. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.
16128 D.18.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtszepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.
16157 D.20.

SITUATION VACANT

BOOKKEEPER WANTED for local hong. Must be thoroughly competent to handle set of books. State nationality, age, experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.
16174 D.16.

WANTED: Man or woman for special, pleasant office work. A good knowledge of mathematics necessary. Ability to handle correspondence essential. Experience in teaching useful. Apply to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.
16175 D.19.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED: State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.
16176 D.19.

NURSE or nursery governess wanted at once, good salary. Apply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.
16177 D.18.

WANTED, compradore or salesman, who has experience in hardware and sundries, and is reliable man. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS.
16163 D.16.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nich-yun, c/o. 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Hanning Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WOULD BUY a baby grand piano if good make, in good condition and a bargain. With full particulars address E.H.E., THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Imported rubber-tyred victoria, as good as new, with strong, handsome brown pony, complete with harness, covers, etc., all in excellent condition, for Tls. 200. An unusual opportunity. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.
16179 D.16.

WANTED to purchase, double-barrel, 12-bore hammerless shot-gun by good maker. Apply, giving particulars, to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.
16180 D.16.

WANTED, motor-cycle with side-car, must be in good condition and economical. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.
16143 D.16.

FOR SALE, an American pool table, recently imported from America. A very suitable table for a hotel or private home. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.
16150 D.19.

FOR SALE, four-cylinder, Buick car, 1917 model, in good running order, 1,000 Taels. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS.
16156 D.21.

FOR SALE: Premier motor-cycle, 3½ h.p., electric light and horn; in perfect running order. Tls. 500. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.
16169 D.16.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 2

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917

JUDGE RUMMY'S COURT — BY TAD.

Recs Defeat Xaverians In Best Game Of Season

Police Lose To Shanghai Football Club; American Club Is Beaten

The large crowd that journeyed out to the "Recs" Ground yesterday to see the Recs play St. Francis Xavier were served with football of no mean order. The conditions were ideal and the game opened the omcial First Division League season. Though a number of old faces in the two teams were missed, like Dickie Brandt of the S.R.C., Oliveras of the St. Francis Xaviers, who has donned new colors, and a few others, yet the new blood acquitted themselves well; especially so in the Recreation Club finds, who, with a little more experience and coaching from such veterans as Wigton and Ollerdessen, should do well in Senior Circles. The Recs won by 3 to 1.

The game opened with the Xaverians kicking off while Mr. Bisset officiated as whistle holder. The ball was brought into Recreation Club territory but Wigton, who made his initial appearance this season, sporting a new pair of boots, cleared well. Much give and take play was indulged in and though the ball travelled up and down the field, yet the Recs enjoyed the superiority. Elliot, playing at center-half for the visiting team, found his match in Sofoulis, and found his work cut out in watching him, as he emulates Brandt in trickiness, but not yet in speed. Bad sighting on the part of the home forwards, and also Wigton, kept the score sheet clear. However, after about 15 minutes play "Wiggy" obtained possession and, making tracks for the Xaverian citadel, managed to pass to Cooke, who had rushed up from the left to the right wing. Cooke centered, the ball dropping squarely in front of goal and, aided by the ever bobbing head of Sofoulis, found a resting place in the corner of the net.

This set-back did not deter the opposing forwards who, led by Aguiar at center, Gionlires at inner-right and the others, made strenuous efforts to equalise, which nearly materialised on quite a few occasions. But Ollerdessen, Wigton and England were all there. A little later, White, at the extreme right, who had been centering well, managed to find Sofoulis' head again in the right spot in front of goal, and this promising young player made no mistake, which put the Recs 2 up. Lemon time was called shortly after.

On the resumption of play, the Xaverians, who had the sun in their eyes, were at once put on the defensive, but from a fine breakaway by Encarnacao managed to score their only point. Macfarlane, a new member of the Recs, was seen to advantage and scored the last goal of the game, which ended 3-1 in favor of the S.R.C.

For the winners the backs and the right wing played well, while the left wing was at times erratic, owing to the fact that they were not playing in their usual positions.

For the losers the forward line was good but their opponents' backs were better. The Xaverians backs were also good and Encarnacao, Jr., at left full back was very sure. The team lost because of the superior combination of their opponents. The elevens played as advertised but E. Turner was an absentee. Mr. Bisset satisfied everybody, being impartial in his decisions.

Police Lose to Football Club

When Mr. W. E. Wilson whistled, these two teams up at shortly after three o'clock on the Police Ground yesterday afternoon, the Football Club were found to be without the services of Olsen, Drake and Isherwood, while the Police strangely had three men absent in Colter, Mackintosh and Champney.

In the circumstances the teams agreed to play eight a side and make the duration of the game only 30 minutes each way. As a matter of fact there was very little interest taken in the game, which was, all said and done, only a friendly, and though the first half occupied 30 minutes, the second half only went 20 minutes, for the players were tired of the practice and the close termination was welcomed, as it enabled the teams to witness the league game on the S. R. C. ground.

With the assistance of a gusty wind the club quite dominated the play in the opening half, although the Police came very near scoring upon two or three occasions.

Once Newman had a gift opening and Watson and Clissold missed easy chances.

At the other end Howells fumbled a low shot from Anderson which nearly scored and then Loonis opened the scoring with a great drive. Campbell followed suit with a shot which Howells should have stopped, and Clifford added the third with a very clever effort near the goal line.

Crossing over, Quayle came up into the forward line and, ably assisted by Roberston, did the hat trick and Robertson scored a goal. The Police were very agressive in this half and always looked like scoring.

The game provided some good practice and that was all.

2ND XI LEAGUE

American Athletic Club vs. Shanghai Football Club

This was the A.A.C.'s first league game of the season and they were beaten by 8 to 1 by the S.F.C. after a very keenly contested game.

Of the S.F.C. team the conspicuous players were Ross, Macdonald, Brodie and Gabbett, while of the A. A. C. team Wootten and Swan as forwards were good and were ably supported by Cowen and Woods, at halfback, and Langley, who was in fine form, at back. Cy played well in goal.

After the game Mr. Tinkham resigned his position as captain of the Association team on account of having been elected Captain of the American Football team. An election was then held and Mr. J. Rosenfeld was unanimously elected Captain for the season.

Nanyang 6; Baptists 1

Nanyang College, Siccawei, in a fast and clean game yesterday afternoon, beat the Shanghai Baptist College, Yangtszepoo Point, with a score of 6-1, giving Nanyang at the same time the right to play St. John's University in the final game for the intercollegiate championship. Accurate shooting and good team work enabled the Siccawei college to pile up the large score. The lone goal was scored by the losers as a result of a penalty kick awarded them.

Nanyang will play against the Tung Chi Medical and Engineering School, Woosung, this afternoon at 2.30 o'clock on its own grounds.

Hockey

Harlequins Beat Sikhs

This game was played on the Polo ground and proved one of the best games seen this season despite the score.

The Sikhs netted the first goal within a few minutes of play opening and up to this time seemed to have things largely their own way, but the Harlequins soon settled down and some pretty play on the part of the forwards was seen. A period of ding-dong work had been in progress for some time when Bailey was presented with an opportunity which he promptly took advantage of and opened the score for the Harlequins. Within a few minutes of this, Bailey in pretty style scored twice, and at half time the Harlequins were leading by 3 goals to 1.

Shortly after the resumption of play, the Harlequins had the misfortune to lose McMeekin, their center forward, who at the same moment of scoring came in contact with the opposing goal keeper and sustained a deep cut over the eye, being compelled to retire. With only ten men on the field, the Harlequins stuck to it and Bertenshaw added their sixth and last goal. The Sikhs pressed frequently and succeeded in making their score into 3 goals, Fairbairn led his men well and put in some good work himself, but the Harlequins proved too strong, the latter team running out winners by 6 goals to 3. Both sides in general were good, but a word of praise might be said of Turner, who put in a lot of skilful work. He has been played in several positions and has always turned up trumps.

Portuguese v. B. Co.

The Portuguese played the team of "B" Co., S.V.C., on the Race Course yesterday afternoon and after an interesting game the first named eleven were proclaimed victors to the tune of 5 goals to 2.

The opening half was fairly even. Canagarro opened the scoring for the Portuguese and soon after Bothwell, of "B" Co., equalised as a result of a penalty. Encarnacao then gave the winners the lead again and half time was called with the Portuguese leading with a score of 2-1.

In the second half "B" Co. had a bad time. Their territory was occupied the majority of the 45 minutes play, and it was only due to the fine goal keeping of Barnes that the score against the volunteers was not larger.

Remedios had quite a lot of his own way and scored no less than 3 times before "B" Co., through Bothwell again, replied with a single.

Part two showed very clearly that unity means a lot to any team. The soldiers did not seem unanimous in their efforts and the Portuguese took advantage of dissensions with telling effect.

Football Today

Jewish Recreation Club v. Socony

This match will be played this afternoon at the Hongkew Recreation Park; play to start at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Jewish Club:—D. Whiteman, H. J. Sanft, M. Foox, H. M. Tuttelman, C. Fuxman, (Capt.), R. J. Moalem, M. Sternberg, R. A. Komaroff, H. Abrahams, Geo. Tuttelman, and A. Mislis.

Reserve:—G. Saltoun.

ANOTHER SUCCESS TO A. D. C. CREDIT

'Eliza Comes To Stay' Is Delightful Comedy Cleverly Acted

By Domino

Well done, "Pa" Wingrove! Once again the 'Father' and president of the A.D.C. has been able to get a clever band of players together and so drill them into shape that a big audience was enthusiastic in its appreciation of H. V. Esmond's delightful comedy, "Eliza Comes to Stay," which was produced last night at the Lyceum Theater.

The old adage says "The Play's the thing," and of course it is—but I have often seen a good thing absolutely murdered by the efforts of the performers. Mr. George Wingrove carefully guards against any failure in this way. He picks his people, suiting the player to the part, and then he makes doubly sure by plenty of rehearsals. Yes; "Pa" Wingrove is tip-top as a stage manager and producer, and whether it is training a chorus in revue or putting a juvenile lead through his paces, he has that wonderful grip of position and situation that demands success. I fancy that everyone of the cast of "Eliza Comes To Stay" will attribute his or her success—and they were all good—to "Pa."

Here is the cast:

The Honorable Sandy Verrall
Mr. Reginald Brown
Alexander Stoop Verral
Mr. Reginald Brown
Montague Jordan ....Mr. E. Prince
Herbert, (a valet) ..Mr. H. Langley
Porters ..... Mr. S. Vine
Mr. W. E. Hayward
Lady Pennybroke .....Mrs. Howell
Miss Vera Laurence ...Miss Eileen Newcomb
Mrs. Allaway ..Mrs. R. Ure Hummel
Dorothy .....Mrs. Worcester

An Ingenious Story

The Plot: In a very few words the plot comes to this. Sandy is a dear fellow and in doing a pal a good turn, the said pal takes it into his head to die and leave the said Sandy a golden haired, blue eyed darling as a legacy. Well, the legacy turns up, after minute preparations on the part of Sandy. She isn't golden haired, or blue eyed, or a darling (at first), and Sandy feels awfully sick. But "Eliza" likes Sandy—I don't wonder at it—and makes up her clever mind to capture his heart. She studies fashion, music, art and makes enormous strides. She receives proposals from Sandy's best chum, she evidently makes Sandy jealous and then Sandy sees what a really nice girl she is. To work all this out the author had to bring in a valet, an aunt, an uncle, a nurse and a charming actress. It all fitted together well. Everything turned out just as you would not expect it to turn out—and Sandy kisses Eliza—Curtain.

Now for the players. "Eliza" was Mrs. Worcester, or rather Mrs. Worcester was "Eliza"—it really does not matter which way you put it. To play the part calls for a fine actress. Mrs. Worcester IS a fine actress; and remembering all the splendid work

(Continued on Page 2)

At The Theaters

A thrilling story with an appeal is being run off across the screen at the Apollo Theater tonight under the caption "The T-amp," featuring Henry Krauss, who appeared here in the "Corsican Brothers." Max Linder in "Between Two Fires," the Annals of the War and the American Gazette are other items.

At the Olympic this evening "The Sea Nymphs" is the headliner, with other films to round out the bill. This theater on Wednesday evening will be the scene of a presentation of the British official war films and variety entertainment. Booking is to be had at Moutrie's beginning tomorrow morning.

"Eliza Comes to Stay," of which more extensive mention is made in another column, will be seen again at the Lyceum tomorrow evening when, as the booking attests, the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund will again benefit materially and another crowded house will register entire enjoyment.

John Fox's great story of the Blue Ridge, "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," now done into a five-reel picture by the Paramount studios, is being screened at the Victoria tonight. Other films are also being shown.

The Isis announces two episodes of "The Purple Domino" and one of "The Girl and the Game" for today's matinee at 3 p.m. Tonight Anita Stewart and Earle Williams star in two chapters of the fascinating serial "The Goddess" and a new segment of "The Girl and the Game" will be reeled off. Tomorrow new sections of "The Purple Domino" arrive.

"How Heroes Are Made," a five act war drama, is the principal feature at the Towa Cinema today and this evening and there is a Chaplin comedy entitled "Those Love Pangs." The program changes tomorrow.

Peking Beats Tientsin In Interport Soccer

Capital Team Wins By 3 Goals To 1, Clearly Outplaying Opponents

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Tientsin, December 15.—The Peking Soccer team today defeated Tientsin in the interport match by 3 goals to 1. The Tientsin team was absolutely outclassed, Peking winning a deserved victory.

Libel Suit Is Echo Of Champions Sweeps

The libel suit which has blossomed out of the winning of the Champions sweepstakes at the recent race meeting will come up for hearing in the Mixed Court tomorrow. It is brought by Mr. H. D. Rodger against a Chinese interpreter named Wang and arose from a dispute over division of proceeds from the winning ticket. The case will probably require several sittings.

Mr. Ezra Brings Wynona In For Third Hunt of Season

Foxes Lead Riders a Merry Chase with Water And Jumps Aplenty

By Johnnie Walker

Stints and stunts!

Thus the Shorthand Fiend in last week's dope. Shades of Shorty, why not Stinson stunts? There is no Stinson but Katherine and Thams is her prophet. He is reported to hold the high gun for looping the loop this season, and it is known he has been under the kindly ministrations of Mrs. Dotch during the past week, who has turned him out fitter than ever and fully determined to try further conclusions with Mother Earth on the slightest provocation. Stable money is on Mother Earth.

It started to pour on Wednesday when the foxes, out shrofing the country for yesterday's run, got a thorough drenching, in which they rejoiced, for the rain meant no dust and a good hunt. But with very little let-up the rain continued up to Friday evening, promising heavy going for next day. The foxes however had arranged a course which could easily be lengthened or shortened according to the state of the country, so they were quite prepared for eventualities.

For Food Conservation

The amount of intensive cultivation, to wit, cabbage, nowadays being put into the ground is going to make a choice of course with the least damage somewhat of a puzzle to foxes. Everywhere you go you meet lines and lines of cabbage, sometimes two lines in the midst of beans or barley, with no way round. To put a stop to this sort of thing all the 'unting fraternity should foreswear a diet of this succulent vegetable.

Jolly Mr. Newman, the popular Secretary of the 'Unt, is looking pale and careworn. He says the money isn't rolling in this season. There are lots of people riding and walking to the finishes and at a real good water jump they get fully $5 worth of thrills, besides which they add their quota to damage done to crops, for which the 'Unt has to pay. Mr. Newman will receive fees joyfully and those subscribing can then go with a light heart to enjoy a finish knowing they've paid for their fun, and in addition, have the pleasure of knowing they are both supporting sport and helping War Funds at the same time. Roll up those $5.00 and show the "true sporting spirit."

The Start

A strong wind prevailed late on Friday and Saturday ushered in a day of brilliant sunshine, with a nip in the air that made little ponies stand on end. At the start on Springfield the Master proposed a cap of $1 per head from both foxes and competitors in all hunts this season, whereby War Charities should considerably benefit.

Prompt to time, he sent the hunt away, with instructions to "stick to paper, or you'll regret it."

Perhaps it is a mistake to give Springfield line at the start of a hunt, for the ponies are cold and to give them jumps straight away seems merely asking for trouble and refusals, of which there were plenty.

Around the lagoon at the bottom of the line paper lay across two small jumps and then on to a water jump by the Stockade which was often taken in days of yore. The banks, however, proved rather slippery and there was a fair amount of grief here. It was apparent that the foxes had got into some little trouble at this spot, for the way out of the enclosure was barred by an enormous drain, quite unjumpable and, although paper was carefully laid around to the only opening a good many men elected to jump the fence. From here to London Town and over the Hunt Bridge there is nothing of any note, but once over the bridge the scent lay along the bank of Pagoda Creek towards Mulberry Water Jump, which was satisfactorily negotiated, and then due south along Kennel Creek over two excellent dry cuts. Ensued here a short check, when, with a whoop, the trail was picked up around the head of a lagoon, leading the riders to a cross jump, high to low with water, and then right to a hollow which on one side contained a topping water jump

Concerning A Fair Lady

This was taken and laid by the foxes, but, owing to the rotten state of the banks, a Fair Lady who accompanied them took a bath. Thus the foxes decided the jump wasn't good enough and lay thick scent away from it. From here to the right over three good dry cuts and then sharp right again to a very nice and honest water jump that has never been laid before. After this came the Sausage Rolls Run, only now there are no Sausage Rolls.

At the lagoon head paper had been thickly laid toward the railway but the gilded youth of the adjacent villages had carefully garnered the scent and sold the hunt a pup in the wrong direction, a direction in fact that would have led to a short circuit and a "no hunt." The leaders ran right into the arms of the foxes, who had sought cover in a grave yard. One of the foxes had to go out and shout them back to the right trail, thereby giving away the secret of where the finish was likely to be, which was unfortunate, to say the least.

Once on the right trail the hunt went away merrily toward Beaver Creek, taking a very nice water jump en route, and then ran into green paper at a rather awkward bridge. Safely across, they got into motion again, crossing Beaver Creek by the Kung Boo Bridge, left through a stone bottom wade and over a narrow neck of land into the open country. It had been the intention of the foxes to lay in this section one of the best water jumps—a twelve-footer—in the country, but the tide was running so high they had mercy on the hounds, knowing well that whoever got in there would probably meet with a watery grave.

So the trail meandered over a few unimportant jumps and over a bridge

by the Golden Temple, crossing Consolation Creek. Several men elected to go through the water, a rush proceeding, for this Consolation Creek is the very devil at high tide. Then from here over some reasonable jumps to Burnham Beeches big bridge re-crossing Beaver Creek.

Again The Fair Lady

The Fair Lady aforesaid here gladdened the hearts of the foxes by being pushed off the bridge by her pony. She went down like a plumnet and bobbed up again like a cork, thoroughly enjoying herself. The only remark she made was, "Pity you didn't warm the water up a little!"

Recrossing the railway it was found that the ridey boy had failed to connect up two sections of country by platform, which necessitated two wades, the first being very narrow and very deep and, as the hunt went at it twenty abreast, there was a regular glory hole. One recent member of the Club was observed swimming alongside his pony and several other enterprising spirits got a champion ducking. Immediately following this was an honest wade across a creek and here Mr. Coe took a bath.

After this came a long stretch of excellent galloping country with only one jump, of no importance, and plenty of bunds running along toward Paint Brush Tree Temple and so to a new platform at Inkermann, where a long check had been made. But it was apparently not bought by anybody, the leaders, knowing the country well and having seen the foxes, hitting the home trail for all they were worth.

The run-in was about two miles long, with plenty of high-to-lows and vice versa, a splendid water jump across French Artery Creek and then on to the Question Mark Jump, a big jump with plenty of water, but honest withal. And it was at this jump that the same Fair Lady again distinguished herself, merely remarking, "It's my day out today."

Shockin'!

There was a lot of grief here, men and ponies lying three deep, with Mr. Fash at the bottom. And his langwidge was frightful!

The finish was at World Without End, a very big jump this season, perhaps too big. Here were assembled all the elite, youth and beauty of Shanghai and all the blue-coated populace of London Town, for this is without doubt a favorite finish, with lots of fun and thrills for both spectators and riders.

The finish was hotly contested between Mr. Isaac Ezra, on Wynona, and Mr. Rowe, on Bornite, both of whom flew the jump as though it were not there, Wynona winning by half a length. The next twenty men who came along jumped in grand style. It was really a treat to see the way the game little ponies went at this ugly-looking water jump, clearing it in some cases—notably the Matser's pony—with feet to spare.

Then came the stumers. It only needs one man to stand broadside on to make most of the ponies behind refuse at a jump like this. It is absolute rot for any rider to stand flogging and spoiling the chances of those behind him. Having definitely refused, it is much kinder to the pony and everybody else for the rider to take it away to one side and wait till everybody is over before another go.

Mr. de Zutter and the unknown swimmer aforementioned here delighted the hearts of everybody.

The run was quite an eventful one, full of incident, the going was capital, although some of the banks of jumps were a little treacherous through the rain, and everybody up to the time these notes were written voted the day's sport a capital one.

It is rumored that during the hunt the 'true sporting spirit' was shown by one Dare-to-Die. He fell into a kong and, on emerging, covered with camouflage, replied to the usual sympathetic question, 'What are you doing there?' by saying, 'I am featuring for a new Purity film' —and everybody got to leeward.

The Chinese in this section of the country are getting too clever altogether for from all reports they interfered several times with the paper after the foxes had passed.

The card read:

1 Mr. Isaac Ezra on Wynona.
2 Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, on Bornite.
3 Mr. H. Herlofson on Viking.
4 Mr. W. Hill on Capercailzie.
5 Mr. Ellis Ezra on Cossack.
6 Mr. E. Schock on Panama.

CRICKETER KILLED IN ACTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—Killed in action: Major Harold Garnett, the well-known Lancashire cricketer.

Another Success To A.D.C. Credit

(Continued from Page 1)

put in by the other characters, it is to her fine portrayal of the name part that the success of the show is due.

Then there is Mr. D. J. Donne—so well known in pantomime and "dame" parts. He showed versatility by essaying a juvenile lead. His "Sandy" was very good indeed. He had a good conception of the part and thoroughly convinced the audience with his fine work. He walks the stage as to the manner born; he speaks so that everyone can hear him —splendid fault on the part of an amateur—and he knows how to act. Well done, Sandy.

Mr. E. Prince made a first appearance on the Lyceum stage—not a first appearance on any stage—in the part of "Monty." He was great. His work in Act III. called for a big round of applause and right well did the player deserve it.

Mrs. Howell played the part of an elderly aunt. Her "Lady Pennybroke" was a really clever piece of acting. She is to be highly congratulated upon her work. Mrs. Ure Hummel as the nurse and Miss Eileen Newcomb as a very bewitching actress both created convincing portrayals.

I like the 'Herbert' of Herbert Langley immensely. He has done lots of good things for the A.D.C. but last night he evidently caught the happy spirit of the audience and played a fine part for all it was worth—Good for you, "Erb."

Mr. Reginald Brown had a nice little bit of work to do as "Alexander Stoop Verrall" and he did it well. And don't let me forget to mention the British workmen—Messrs. W. E. Hayward and Sidney Vine—who opened the scene. They were quite in the picture.

The prompter was not worried much but Mr. D. Klein was always ready with the necessary tip when needed. It was a fine show and you have another opportunity of seeing it on Monday.

Opera Rehearsals

The week's rehearsals of the casts which are to delight Shanghai with an Italian opera season and a ballet in January have proved very encouraging to Messrs. de Rossi and di Luca who have charge of the productions and to Mr. Alberti, the conductor, who is working hard with the principals, choruses and orchestra, and there is no longer any doubt that entire success will reward the efforts of all concerned. Puccini's "Tosca" is to be given on the evening of January 5 and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the ballet "Myrha" are to be presented January 10. In our last week's notice of the cast's the name of Miss Jouravel, who is to be heard in the role of Santuzza was unfortunately misspelled, so now to make up for it she gets a mention all on her own.

SHANGHAI RIFLE ASSN.

The second December competition took place on Friday morning, from 6 to 8.30 o'clock. Range, 200 yards; 2nd S.V.C. figure targets, no sighting shots; rapid fire. The targets were exposed for 30 seconds during which ten rounds were fired. H.P.S. 40. There were 25 competitors; only 5 succeeded in firing ten shots in 30 seconds. The weather conditions were very unfavorbale, cold and misty. The following was the result:—

	Shots	fired.
"A" Class:		
W. T. Rose	32	(9)
B. S. Chapman	28	(10)
W. E. Sauer	28	(10)
A. M. Collaco	27	(10)
O. L. Ilbert	23	(10)
T. C. Britton	20	(7)
A. C. Davis	18	(8)
G. F. Ashley	16	(7)
C. Luthy	13	(7)
"B" Class:		
J. E. Cameron	36	(10)
F. E. Hodges	29	(9)
A. Groves	28	(10)
B. G. Wilson	27	(8)
T. Nagaike	24	(9)
G. F. Forshaw	24	(8)
C. Matsuno	22	(8)
E. K. Howe	12	(6)
"C" Class:		
T. Watanabe	21	(6)
H. W. Lambert	16	(8)
W. J. E. Forsyth	12	(5)
C. Bedoni	0	(8)
"D" Class:		
M. Iijima	19	(7)
H. Robinson	14	(6)
N. Sudzuki	11	(5)
G. V. Jensen	9	(5)

"A" Class:—W. T. Rose, winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup.
"B" Class:—J. E. Cameron, winner of spoon and 2nd leg on Cup.
"C" Class:—T. Watanabe, winner of cup (4th win), and promoted to "B" Class.
"D" Class:—M. Iijima, winner of spoon and 3rd leg on Cup.

The competitions for January will be as follows:—1st, 500 yds. Bisley and 2nd part of S.V.C. T. M. Course, viz. 5 shots at 1st class S.V.C. Figure targets and 5 shots at figure No. 2 (Bobbing John) Distance, 100 yds. standing for both targets.

N. R. A. of America Shoot

The National Rifle Association of America fired off the sharpshooters' course and the experts' course at the Rifle Range yesterday. The highest possible score in both cases was 200. The results follows:

Sharpshooters' Course

Hykes	186
Adamson	184
Stevenson	182
Hampton	178
Hanson	172
St. Clair	169
Marsh	168
Wilner	166
Blackwood	165
Budell	165
Tinkham	164
Mead	159
Petrocelli	153

A score of 150 was necessary to qualify for this course.

Experts' Course

Chapman	173
Hykes	169
Britten	157
Stevenson	144
Hanson	143
Blackwood	135
Howe	134
Budell	111
Wilner	107
Prowett	105

News Brevities

Because of the screening of German films glorifying the Kaiser, the Si Kai Cinema Theater, in Tientsin, has been fined $500 and closed for two days, according to the Echo De Tientsin.

* * *

Mr. G. B. Miller, formerly of the Shangahi and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., who left for the front a year ago, is reported as missing. The British War Office has notified his relatives in Dundee, Scotland, that the aeroplane in which Mr. Miller was has been identified, but its occupant is missing.

Dont Worry
About Your
'XMAS GIFTS

Here are some suggestions:

MIXED CASE No. 1, @ $10.00

1 Bot. Medoc.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Vermouth.
1 Bot. Sherry.
1 Bot. J. Haig Whisky.
1 Bot. Fine Fruity Port.
1 Bot. Graves.
1 Bot. Peppermint, Pint.

MIXED CASE No. 2, @ $15.00

2 Bots. Gin.
1 Bot. Italian Vermouth
1 Bot. Manzanilla Sherry.
2 Bots. Claret St. Emilion.
1 Bot. John Haig's Whisky.
1 Bot. Fine Fruity Port.
1 Bot. Graves.
1 Bot. Peppermint M. B. R., Pint.
1 Bot. Martell's 3 Star Brandy.

MIXED CASE No. 3, @ $20.00

2 Bots. Gin.
1 Bot. Italian Vermouth.
1 Bot. Manzanilla Sherry.
3 Bots. Claret St. Emilion.
1 Bot. Moet & Chandon Champagne, Pints.
1 Bot. John Haig's Whisky.
1 Bot. Fine Fruity Port.
1 Bot. Peppermint M.B.R., Quart.
1 Bot. Martell's 3 Star Brandy.

MIXED CASE No. 4, @ $25.00

1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Manzanilla Sherry.
1 Bot. Claret St. Emilion.
2 Bots. John Haig's Whisky.
2 Bots. Moet & Chandon Champagne, Pints.
2 Bots. Fine Fruity Port.
1 Bot. Martell's 3 Star Brandy.
1 Bot. Peppermint M.B.R., Quart.
1 Bot. Curacao, Pint.

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Gift suggestions for 'Xmas, 1917

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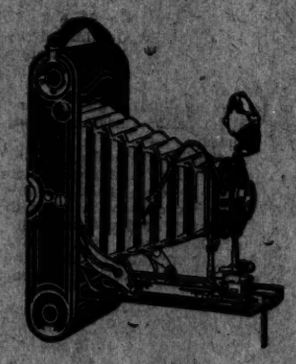
Holly Paper, Ribbons
Tinsel Cord, Tissue Paper, Seals for Packages, Etc., Etc.



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ALBUMS
Photographic Supplies

GOLF CLUBS AND BALLS

SELF-FILLING FOUNTAIN PENS

DOLLS of all sorts

TOYS

HAND-PAINTED CHINA

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and Accessories

CHILDREN'S GAMES

MECHANICAL TOYS

AIR RIFLES

Pocket Knives
Wrist Watches
Safety Razors
Razor Sharpeners
Ladies' and Children's Sweaters

SQUIRES-BINGHAM CO.
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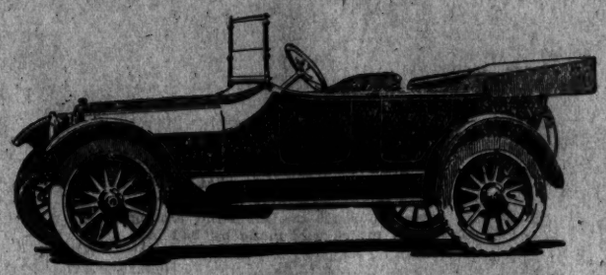
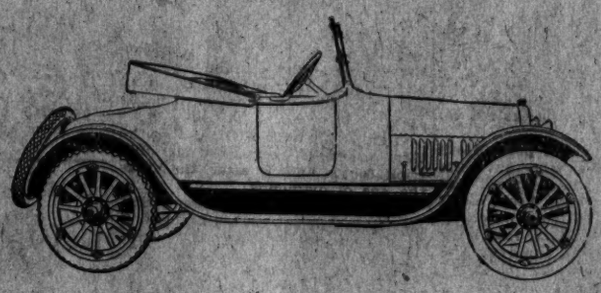
There Are More BUICKS



in Shanghai than any other make of car!



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THE ECONOMICAL GASOLENE CONSUMPTION CAR

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HANDSOME, LUXURIOUS AND DEPENDABLE

Call in and see the new 1918 MODELS and ask for a demonstration

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FIVE CARD SUIT BIDS THAT FAIL

Result Of A Declaration Liked By Some Players A Matter Of Luck

New York, October 28.—When a confirmed auction player who insists on having a rubber in any place at any time with any partner sits down to think over the experiences of the past summer, which have brought him into contact with many varieties of players, there are two things which will probably remain fixed in his memory.

The first is that the majority of untaught players regard any suit of five cards as good enough for the trump. The other is that if a bid turns out well it is the bid that was all right and not the luck of finding dummy with about three tricks more than his share.

When the error of bidding on any five card suit without regard to its possibilities for defence is coupled with the partner's error in failing to deny suits that he cannot support, the combination is supposed to be in hard luck. The fact is that this sort of bidding leads along the straight road to ruin; but if the luck is with it, it does not matter much what is bid or how the hand is played. Cards will beat their makers.

Here is a remark ble illustration of the combination referred to when it is in full working order by itself, without the luck to support it. The hand was dealt and played in a very good club, one of the best; but the membership of any large club usually includes all classes of players.

H.—A K Q 4 2
C.—A Q 9 6 5
D.—10 2
S.—3

H.—J 7 6 — Y — H.—10 5
C.—8 7 4 — A B — C.—J 10 3
D.—A 8 6 — Z — D.—Q J 9 7 3
S.—A Q 9 8 — S.—K 7 5

H.—9 8 3
C.—K 2
D.—K 5 4
S.—J 10 6 4 2

Z bid a spade, which A passed. Y, not being familiar with the modern system of denying suits, also passed, and B told A he might lead.

A led the eight of clubs and the king won the ten. Z went right back with the club, Y playing the queen and then the ace, helping to a heart discard on the third round.

Then he led the trump, and the ten went to the queen. A thought this would be a good time to attack the heart suit, as dummy's re-entry in the clubs was gone, so he led a heart. On the third round B refused to send a boy to the mill and played the king of trumps, Z discarding a diamond.

Now comes the remarkable part of the play. The queen of diamonds caught the king and the jack won the return, leaving Z with four trumps, of which he made one, the contract being set for one trick, with simple honors against it.

If Z passes the original bid, as he should, A will pass and Y will bid the hearts and win the game. If Y denies the spades by bidding two hearts the result will be the same. The only cropper Y could come on such a hand would be to bid no trumps.

There are players, as pointed out in previous articles, who have the no trump bug to such an extent that they cannot see a good heart bid if the rest of the hand looks like a no trumper. An optimist, imagining that his partner held some tops in spades, might go no trumps on Y's cards to deny the spades.

If he does B leads the queen of diamonds from queen jack nine and others. Some players do not believe in this opening, and lead the fourth best. Harry Ward of the American Whist Club team in Boston was the first to demonstrate that the queen was the right lead and compared it to the lead of king from king queen ten, instead of the fourth best, which would be the lead from king queen, without the ten, against a no trumper.

Even if Z passes up the diamond lead twice to exhaust A that player will naturally lead the denied spade suit if Z has started with a spade and Y has gone to no trumps. After B has made two more diamond tricks, upon which A would discard a club and a heart, B would return the seven of spades and Y will be set for two tricks, aces easy.

One of the most incomprehensible bids in auction, although it appears to be a favorite with many persons, especially when on their summer vacations, is bidding two tricks instead of one in order to show that it is the only suit that will do for the trump. This is apparently part of the theory that any suit of five or more should be indicated as the trump.

When the luck i with them this is good bidding. Here is an example of it. It is not what the bid wins in this case, but what it saves. The top score on this hand among seven tables was made by bad bidding. Judged by results the dealer was the only player in the room who knew how to bid the hand.

H.—A 8 7 2
C.—10 9 7 2
D.—J 9 7 5
S.—Q

H.—K Q 10 6 — Y — H.—4
C.—A K 5 — A B — C.—Q J 8 6 4 3
D.—A 10 4 — Z — D.—8 6 2
S.—K 5 4 — S.—A 9 7

H.—J 9 5 3
C.—
D.—K Q 8
S.—J 10 8 6 3 2

At this particular table Z started with two spades. This shut out a no trumper from A, who naturally imagined that Z held about seven spades to the ace queen jack and would clear the suit on the first lead from Y if A went two no trumps.

Y has been taught never to interfere with an original bid of two, so he passes, and B is not going to bid three clubs with only one sure trick in his hand.

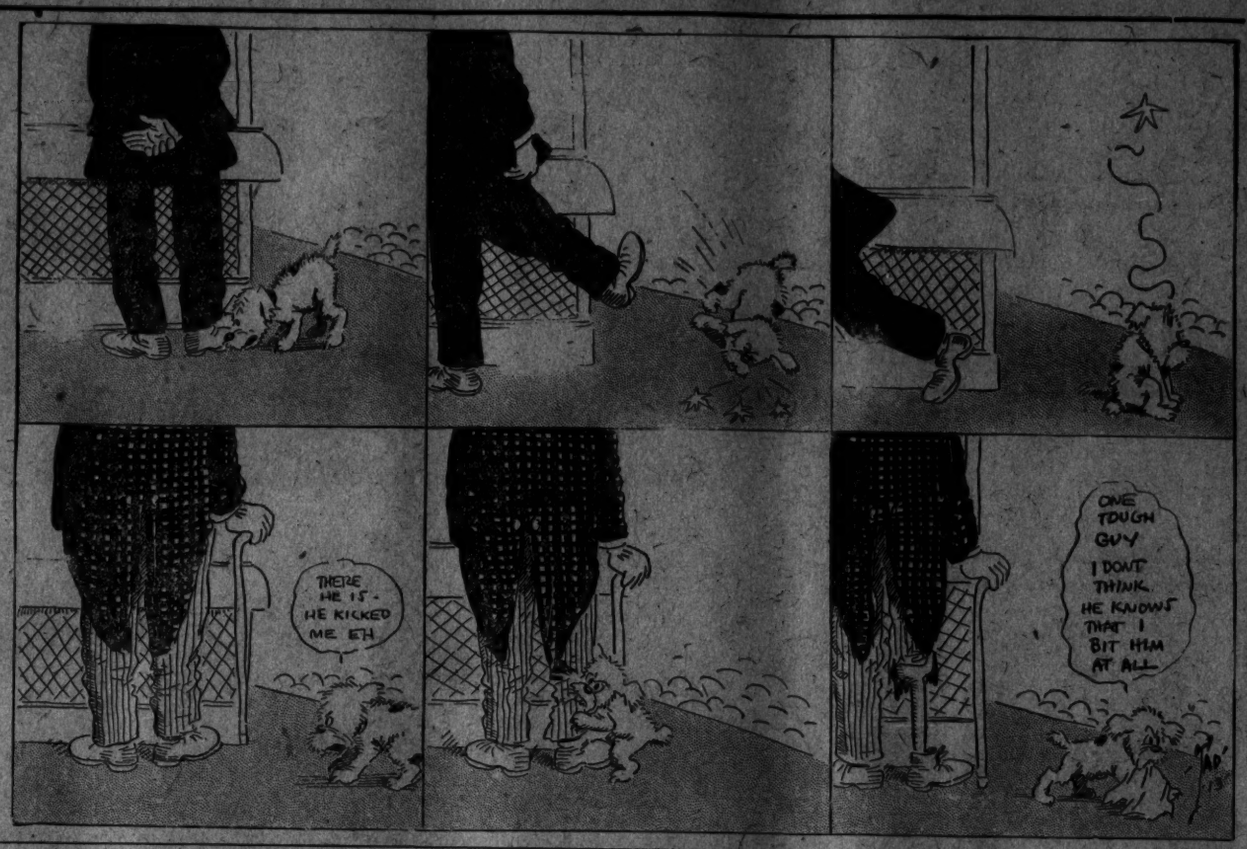
The consequence was that Z made his contract, two by cards and simple honors in spades. A led the king of hearts, dummy putting on the ace and leading a trump. B won this with the ace and led the queen of clubs, which Z trumped and forced out A's king of trumps with the jack.

B made his nine of trumps on the third round of hearts, but the only trick for A and B after that was the ace of diamonds.

At every other table it seems that Z passed, A went no trumps and Z bid the spades as a secondary proposition. This A passed, but B knowing A had a no trumper bid three clubs and went game on the hand at four tables. At the two other B went on with the no trumper when A passed the two spade bid, and got game easily that way.

At one table the game in clubs was rather neatly won. Z led the spade jack and A put on the king. It took four rounds of trumps to exhaust Y, leaving B in the lead. To go game he finessed the ten of hearts, which forced the ace, and Y came back with a diamond.

Fido Finds One Tough Guy! By Tad



Shanghai Auto-Buyers' Guide

Within the compass of one short article, it is almost impossible to describe in the necessary detail the various automobiles which have found favor with the Shanghai motoring public. There are those dealt in by Honigsberg, the Horse Bazaar, the Central Garage, too: The Hupmobile, the Chandler Car, another called Dodge. We don't forget the ladies' pet, the Briscoe, or the King, and, furthermore, it must be said, the Hudson's quite the thing. Some like a Ford, some like a Scripps; others a Studebaker; a Stearns-Knight seems to sort of wake a wish to own a Packard. The Overland has made a stand against the merits of the Buick, but if you want a Monroe Car, you can't order it too quick. And if so be you want a Dodge, 'tis necessaire indents to lodge.

And then, too, after one has cogitated over the merits of the various makes of automobiles, comes the question of tires. There are some who think to give a tone their cars must wear the Firestone. Others another course do steer and fit their their wheels with Goodyear. Some swear that Fisk involves no risk; some swear that Dunlop never does pop. And yet 'tis said that under stress, you cannot beat a Red Congress. The U. S. tires the world admires, and Goodrich tread inspires no dread.

Tom Longboat, Famous Marathoner, Dead

Canadian Runner Killed In Action In Front Line In France

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Tom Longboat, famous Canadian marathon runner, is reported to have been killed in action in France. He went to the front with the Sportsmen's Battalion. The news of his death came in a letter from Tom Daly, another member of the unit. The letter was dated September 23 and gave no details.

Tom Longboat was the greatest of American Indian runners. The longer the distance the better he liked it, and the only man who ever beat him in the full marathon, when at his best, was Alfred Shrubb, the diminutive Englishman. The two, probably the greatest marathon runners of their time, were fast friends and deadly rivals.

Football Results in America

(Games Of Nov. 10)

Army, 28; Carlisle, 0.
Navy, 28; Georgetown, 7.
Pennsylvania, 7; Dartmouth, 0.
Pittsburgh, 13; Washington and Jefferson, 10.
Syracuse, 42; Bucknell, 0.
Columbia, 70; Hobart, 0.
New York University, 9; Rhode Island State, 6.
Rutgers, 61; Springfield T. S., 0.
Colgate, 40; St. Bonaventue 7.
Second Naval District, 35; Brown, 0.
Lehigh, 9; Penn State, 0.
Swarthmore, 56; Lafayette, 0.
Williams, 39; Middlebury, 7.
Tufts, 6; Colby, 0.
Amherst, 34; Worcester Tech, 6.
Stevens, 35; Delaware, 0.
Boston College, 34; Holy Cross, 0.
Lebanon Valley, 40; Haverford, 0.
Union, 19; Rensselaer Poly, 3.
Gettysburg, 21; Mount St. Mary's, 6.
Dickinson, 28; Franklin and Marshall, 6.
Hamilton, 7; University of Buffalo, 0.
Muhlenburg, 21; Albright, 0.
Wesleyan, 27; Rochester, 6.
Harvard Freshmen, 24; Princeton Freshmen, 0.
Yale Freshmen, 42; Phillips Andover Academy, 0.
Portland Naval Reserves, 15; Exeter, 0.
Worcester Academy, 29; Cushing, 0.
Yale Informal, 33; New Haven Naval Base, 0.
Harvard Informal, 0; Camp Devens, 0.
Johns Hopkins, 9; Western Maryland, 0.
Pennsylvania Military College, 32; Washington College, 0.
Maryland State, 14; St. John's, 3.
West Virginia, 27; Virginia Poly, 3.
Bloomsburg Normal, 7; Dickinson Seminary, 0.
Georgia Tech, 48; Tulane, 0.
Michigan, 42; Cornell, 0.
Ohio State, 16; Wisconsin, 3.
Notre Dame, 13; Morningside, 0.
De Pauw, 7; Wabash, 0.
Case, 46; Ohio Northern, 20.
North Dakota, 12; Creighton, 7.
Iowa, 35; South Dakota, 0.
Washington University, (St. Louis), 20; Drake, 0.
Muskingum, 25; Baldwin-Wallace, 7.
Colorado School of Mines, 16; Colorado College, 7.
Kansas, 13; Oklahoma, 6.
University of Colorado, 18; University of Utah, 9.

St. John's Defeats Soochow Eleven

Shanghai Team Wins Right To Play Nanyang For Football Championship

Special to The China Press

Soochow, December 15.—In a hotly contested game this afternoon, St. John's University of Shanghai defeated the University of Soochow by the score of 2-0. This victory entitles the Shanghai college to compete for the championship with Nanyang College as its only remaining opponent.

To the end of the game the ball was kept back and forth, with the Soochow goal in danger most of the time, but scoring was prevented by the clever work of the local goalkeeper. When the whistle blew, neither side had scored. It was then decided in accordance with the E. C. I. A. A. rules that two more short halves of ten minutes each should be played.

In the first ten minutes the Soochow goal was continually bombarded but no goal was made. After a short five minutes' rest the play commenced again and the visiting team suddenly bucked up and came across with three goals in succession before the final whistle was blown.

Yen Lih-tsoo, the Shanghai inside left, was the first to score and then Soochow's defense collapsed, for in a few moments Oen Dah-foh rushed over one more. The St. John's speedy little outside right, Kwauk Tung-mak, made the third goal.

The weather was fine and a large crowd witnessed the game, which was hard and cleanly played. Among the other players who upheld the honor of the Shanghai eleven was the plucky captain, Sun, who with Yui Ung-ts, another halfback, had to retire because of injuries. Both the fullbacks, Waung and Yuen, put up a great defense.

Today's Concert

The program to be played by the Municipal Band at the weekly orchestral concert in the Town Hall at 4.30 this afternoon follows:

1.—Overture "Zampa" ..... Herold
2.—"Dance Piemontese" ... Sinigaglia
3.—"Four English Dances in the Olden Style" ..... Cowen
(a) Stately Dance
(b) Rustic Dance
(c) Graceful Dance
(d) Country Dance
4.—Overture "Rouslan and Ludmila" ..... Glinka
5.—Selection "Aida" ..... Verdi

A. de Kryger,
Condutor-in-charge.

Willard's Canadian Chocolates and Bon-Bons

DAINTY AND DELICIOUS

Admiraton	Connoisseur	Dainty Maid
Sensation	Chaperone	Smart Set
Motor Lunch	Peace Maker	Oriental Delights

and twenty other varieties

BOYES, BASSETT & CO.
Agents for China
Telephone No. 1922 35 Nanking Road

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard Optician
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

APART FROM A FEW LINES, THERE ARE NO STANDARDS OF QUALITY FOR

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ENAMELS, DISTEMPERS, ETC., ETC.

Buyers must rely upon the reputation and experience of their Suppliers, and the Firm with the biggest reputation and soundest experience in these goods out East, is

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK LTD.

who have been **Manufacturers** for 150 Years, **Suppliers** to the China Market for over 30 Years, and who are represented in Shanghai and Hongkong by their own factory-trained Experts.

Largest Stockists In China Of All Painting Materials For All And Every Purpose.

Buyers' Guide and all particulars from
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WHC
F. C. Banham, Manager in the Far East.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as from the first day of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. 1s.6d.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

POWHATAN—
the mighty Indian Chief and Emperor of Virginia with whom the English Colonists had more adventures than Captain Smith at least found welcome.
In 1585 it was recorded of the people over whom he ruled: "of their Tobacco we found plenty, which they esteeme their chiefe Physicke. The example of the Indian Tribes was followed by those who braved their savagery - soon, "the very streets of Jamestown were sown with Tobacco" till the enterprising ancestors of the House of Wills began to make their famous Cigarettes from Tobacco cultivated with more care than Indians ever dreamed of. The "Three Castles" Chief among Virginia Cigarettes - chief in purity, in flavour, in fragrance & in capacity to govern the most fastidious appetite.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS
Bristol and London, England.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the "THREE CASTLES." W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.O.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

GIFT-BUYER'S-GUIDE

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Garner, Quelch & Co.	M 13	Stearns-Knight Car	M 19
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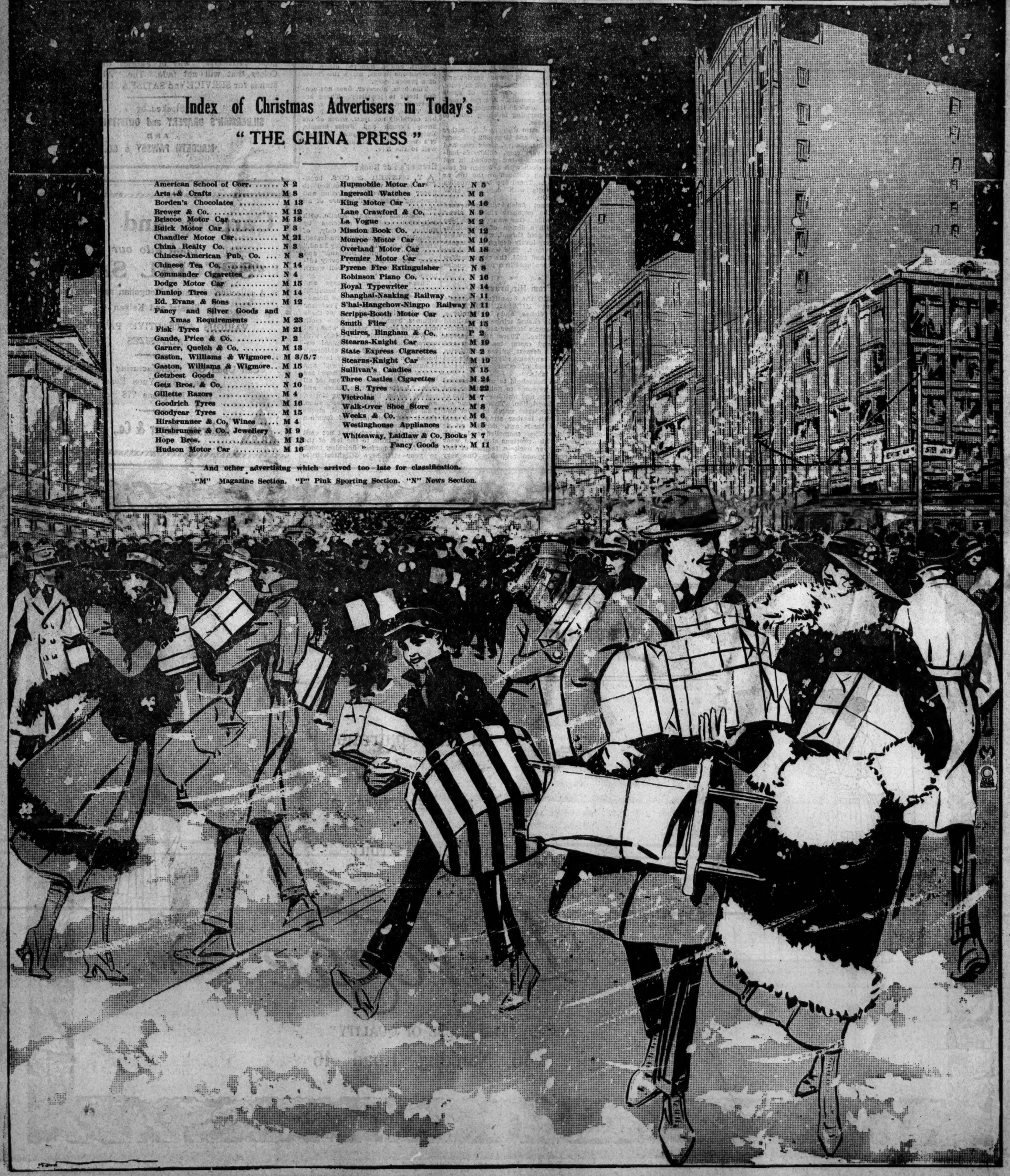
Goodyear Tyres	M 15	Walk-Over Shoe Store	M 8
Hirsbrunner & Co, Wines	M 4	Weeks & Co.	M 6
Hirsbrunner & Co., Jewellery	M 9	Westinghouse Appliances	M 5
Hope Bros.	M 13	Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Books	N 7
Hudson Motor Car	M 16	" Fancy Goods	M 11

And other advertising which arrived too late for classification.

"M" Magazine Section. "P" Pink Sporting Section. "N" News Section.



Suggestions For Christmas Gifts Picked Up In Tour Of The Shops -:- By "Cosmos"

IN a very short time Christmas will be with us once more. That means, to most of us, happy gatherings and tokens of remembrance, in some form or other, for our friends. With shopping only just begun, its completion in the near future looms somewhat heavily before men and women with a full time-table, and it is with the idea of saving precious moments that this article, which is somewhat in the nature of a personally conducted tour, is written. You will be shown gifts in such variety both in form and cost, that the first stumbling block, the difficulty of selecting the right thing, is solved, and having marked what you think suitable, it remains only to pay a visit to a particular shop to become possessor of the thing you have chosen.

AT WEEKS & CO., there is a good assortment of table silver, the "Klever Kraft" casserole being an extremely pretty and useful dish. This particular ware is made in K. K. silver which forms a charming contrast to the terra-cotta coloured casserole within. There are small ones with lids for $2.85 while others, large enough to hold a meal for a family, cost $15.

Among many useful articles, there are numerous little silver butter dishes, with and without lids, one in the shape of a shell, lined glass, at $5, being very pretty; small breakfast cruets, of which one in mauve patterned china—three little pots in a row with a handle over all—is a new shape. There is a little silver morning tea set with tea-pot, milk jug, sugar bowl and tray, complete, for $64; epergnes; a flowerholder with pierced hanging bonbon dishes, and salad bowls with silver rims and glass-handled spoon and fork.

Among the most acceptable presents, here, in the Far East, where so much travelling is done year after year by everyone, the Wardrobe Trunk will, probably, take a first place. On one side there are five drawers, the bottom one large enough to hold hats. On the other side there are ten hangers, a linen bag and a small case in which a rug might be stored. The one I saw was extremely nice, being lined with a satiny material of black and white stripes and cost $220. They may be had, however, from $75 to $280. There are, of course, cabin trunks of compressed cane and Gladstone bags.

The wicker tea-baskets, where every atom of space is cleverly utilised, will be in demand for picnics later on. For 2 people these cost $58 and for 4 people (in this case a tea and tiffin basket combined), $115. Tea baskets for 2 people are $49.

There is a good assortment of ladies' hand bags of velvet and of green, brown and purple suede, in the new bolster shape trimmed with colored beads, which are really charming.

On the top floor, boxes of bonbons give a seasonable touch to a splendid array of toys displayed on every available spot.

These bonbons cost from 60 cts. to about $3.75 a box, when we have beautiful colorings—pale mauve with bunches of violets, and pale green with sprigs of lilies of the valley tucked in. Needless to say, there are delightful surprises inside. The dolls' tea sets are especially good and of many pretty designs, those in the willow pattern and white-and-gold being particularly noticeable. There is a bagatelle board; sets of doll's furniture; silver-colored ninepins of a new shape, representing shells; Children's picture blocks, and hundreds of other things including a little wooden battleship with two torpedos—the idea being to hit the ship in one or both vital spots, marked red, when a spring is released and the ship falls to pieces.

* * *

G. W. W. Novelties

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE is a firm best known as importers of textile machinery, railway and steamship supplies and such things, but as these necessary adjuncts to civilisation can hardly come under the list of Christmas gifts, except in wildest dreams, we will pass to the electrical department and inspect two toasters—delightful accessories to the breakfast table. The small one ($5) is so contrived that after the bread is inserted and has become beautifully brown, you have only to turn a handle when, hey presto! it cuts a lightning caper, dutifully presenting its other side to the glowing wire. On a somewhat larger toaster ($7, including small dish, toaster and tray) cakes and eggs and ham can be conveniently cooked. It is made of aluminium and is about 10 inches by 6 inches. Another cooker would be useful for people living in rooms and for bachelor girls. This has currents for 3 different temperatures and is made in three sizes, the largest being 14 in. by 46 in., and is 4 inches in height. Electric irons, weighing 6 lbs., are $5.

In an ideal electric cooking range there is an ingenious automatic device which shows how long each dish takes to cook. Having set your clock and temperature according to instructions, your meal can be safely left, the current being automatically shut off at the right moment. Or, if you are obliged to start out early, you have, in addition, only to arrange the hour at which you wish the current to be turned on.

For the school boy and for the sportsman who prefers not to risk his gold hunter up-country, the Ingersoll watch would be hard to beat. The ones with black faces and luminous dials, Radiolites, by name, are made both for the pocket and for the table—the latter being cased in celluloid and costing $4.95. Some, in nickle case, without stand (also with luminous dials) cost $4.53 while watches in rolled gold can be bought for $11.90. The same thing may be had smaller for the wrist.

These watches, which are veritable bargains, are guaranteed for a year and in case of faulty workmanship will be repaired free of charge.

Numerous fox terriers, with that plaintive air which expresses unbounded grief at the loss of a beloved master, immediately suggest the Victrola.

These very fine instruments range from $33, than which nothing could be better for impromptu dances, to $400 when we have a very beautiful instrument of exceeding sweet tone.

* * *

Bianchi's Confections

TO most housewives the vagaries of their cooks are a continual source of annoyance. Much disappointment could be avoided by ordering direct from BIANCHI'S whose confections are first favorites everywhere. Just now they are making a very delicious Christmas cake. Their chocolates, plain, and stuffed with nuts and fruits, are made fresh every day and are too well known to need a detailed description.

* * *

Lane & Crawford Lines

LANE & CRAWFORD have the reputation, well deserved, of supplying the very best of everything. Among the Christmas provisions may be mentioned the delicious Canadian and Australian hams and bacon; chocolates from Lowney's of New York, and Ramsey's of Vancouver; assorted nuts and apples; very attractive-looking dates stuffed with almonds and walnuts, in bottles; mincemeat, also in bottles, all ready for your pies, and Christmas crackers in great variety.

Upstairs, scarves of silk, silk and wool and vegetable silk are to be had in the prettiest colorings—plain, lined with a contrasting color, and in stripes. There are some fancy goods such as manicure sets and ladies' work sets; umbrellas with fancy handles, and stockings in all colors, from $3.50.

Among blouses, several in pale pink were very dainty. One was made over net and trimmed with a little valenciennes lace; another boasted a wide lace insertion of a Paris shade, and yet another was composed entirely of lace over flesh-colored ninon. There were other shades too, one of pale blue ninon trimmed with threads of fine gold being very effective.

Some exquisite little pieces of French silk and tinsel in lovely colorings would be suitable for evening dress trimmings, bags or hats. Of these latter, by the way, a fresh shipment has just arrived. They include a number of feather toques, one of grey, with up-standing rows of feathers having a somewhat porcupine effect, was particularly smart. The tricorne, an old favorite, was there besides hats of suede velvet and chenille. A large assortment of beaded trimmings would make a charming finishing touch to any of these.

Quilted satin slippers with leather and felt soles and large silk pompoms in pale blue, mauve, vieux rose and pink are very cosy, children's bedroom slippers being stocked in red and blue cloth with a design of two little Dutch children on the toe, as trimming. There are boys' woollen jersey suits with cap, and girls' jersey kilts.

I cannot finish without a word about the exquisite ribbons, about a foot wide. One was of Saxe blue satin with a design of chrysanthemums in gold thread, while another had a very lovely design in peacock-feather effect. This was carried out in black and gold, the same pattern being reproduced in a pale turquoise ribbon.

* * *

Hints From Hirsbrunner's

AMONG the beautiful silverware at HIRSBRUNNER'S the pierced dishes and bonbonnieres, and little chased trinket boxes lined with chamois leather are particularly attractive. There are cigarette boxes and cases; tea caddies and fish and dessert knives and forks, besides handsome silver tea sets and all manner of other appointments for the table.

From household to more personal things, we come to gold purses and silver bags, and watches—watches of every description. There is our old friend the wrist watch in silver and gold, with leather straps and gold bracelet bands and, *dernier cri de Paris* watches enamelled and studded with precious stones to wear round your neck—a fashion of half a century ago revived! One very beautiful little specimen was just about the size of a one cent piece, of blue and white enamel and of yellow and pale green gold, and was studded with diamonds. This work of art depended from a fine gold and platinum chain.

There is, too, a good assortment of diamond rings, one consisting of three diamonds surrounded by an elongated circle of varying width also of diamonds, being very arresting. There are brooches too numerous to mention, plain for morning wear, the more elaborate ones being fashioned of precious stones.

For the slender purse, little pendants of periodts, aquamarine and amethyst, costing about $25 are good value, while buttons for men's evening waistcoats, links, gold pencils, and a hundred other, not too-ruinous things, make the choice of a present easy.

This firm, however, does not confine itself to jewellery. There are typewriters, a thermos flask called the Theos, of Swiss make, and last, but certainly not least, wines of the finest French and Swiss brands, Burgandies and Bordeaux—Roederer's well known champagne being well to the fore.

* * *

Brewer's For Books

AT BREWER & CO'S. book-lovers will be tempted to linger over a very interesting and tempting array of literature of all kinds.

"California" by Mary Austin, with delightful colored sketches by Sutton Palmer is one, only, of several books beautifully illustrated. These also include "The Holy Land," "Ireland," "Bonnie Scotland" and other countries. A very lovely edition of the Rubaiyat is well worth having.

There are poems, essays and novels in suede bindings of beautiful tints; "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," the Poet and Professor appearing in a little set of three volumes bound in pale blue cloth and white leather, while a whole set of Waverley novels (25 vols.), with reproductions of the original engravings, cost $37.50. Of children's books, an endless variety includes "Chums," the "Boys' Own" and "Girls' Own" annuals. There are "Loose Leaf" memo books of all sizes; leather writing cases and pocket books; Letts famous diaries, and calendars of every description. This firm, it may be added, stocks the largest assortment of fountain pens in Shanghai.

Before leaving you must not omit to visit the table to the left of the door for the perfect finishing touch to your gift; here delightful little Christmas seals, tags and labels are displayed.

* * *

Christmas Cheer!

A PRESENT welcomed in any household would be one of the cases of wine put up by GANDE, PRICE & CO. In No. 1, at $10, we have one bottle each of Medoc, Gin, Vermouth, Sherry, John Haig Whisky, Fine Fruity Port, Graves and Peppermint (Pint). Cases Nos. 2, 3 and 4 cost respectively $15, $20

(Continued on Page 4)

"ARROW"
COLLARS and SHIRTS

There is an "ARROW" Collar and "ARROW" Shirt for every function and every sport—made in the good "ARROW" way of Fabrics that wear and Colors that will not fade. The "ARROW" label stands for SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Stocked by
SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY and OUTFITTING STORES
AND
MACBETH PAWSEY & CO.

Carpets and Rugs
Look into our
SPECIAL SALE
A collection of genuine Mongolian specimens from Saratzi and Kalgan
VARIOUS ATTRACTIVE PATTERNS
ALL SIZES
Call Upon Our Manufacturing Department
7 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road.
Telephone 778
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Christmas Greetings

from *La Vogue*

to all its patrons

And an assurance of

continued service

La Vogue

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
46 Nanking Road 46

G.W.W ALTIES

RELIANCE
(Gold-filled)

$11.90

WATERBURY

$5.50

"RADIOLITE"
Wrist Watch

$7.10

WATERBURY
"Radiolite"

$7.40

Ingersoll

There is no Christmas gift like a watch; it is beautiful, it is useful, and it is a constant reminder each day in the year.

THE Ingersoll Reliance is famous as the first 7-jewel, bridge-model watch to sell at anywhere near its price, **$6.**

Now we have a *de luxe* edition of the Reliance—in a gold-filled case guaranteed for ten years and likely to wear twenty. Either plain or fancy engraved back. Special dial. **$11.90.**

And we also have an extra fine edition in the solid-nickel case—a screw case, dust-proof watch with the special dial of the gold-filled. **$6.75.**

The Waterbury is a graceful new Ingersoll with a good old name; a man's watch, small and with four jewels.

The Waterbury "Radiolite" is the regular Waterbury with hands and figures which glow and show time in the dark. They are coated with "Radiolite," a new luminous substance whose light-giving power comes from genuine radium.

The "Radiolite" Wrist Watch gives you the shows-time-in-the-dark features combined with the convenience of the wrist watch. For winter wear, the wrist watch saves unbuttoning overcoats, inside coats, reaching into waistcoat pockets, and may be taking off gloves.

Others: $2.60 to $6.70.

The regular "Radiolite" at **$4.35**; the "Radiolite" Two-in-One, for desk or dresser, **$4.95**; and the Midget "Radiolite" for women, **$6.70.**

The Eclipse, **$3.90**; the Junior, **$4.85** the plain dial Midget, **$4.85**; and the Yankee **$2.60.**

See them at Boyes Bassett & Co.; Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; Edward Evans & Sons; Commercial Press, Ltd.; Sincere & Co.; or your dealer.

ECLIPSE

$3.90

JUNIOR

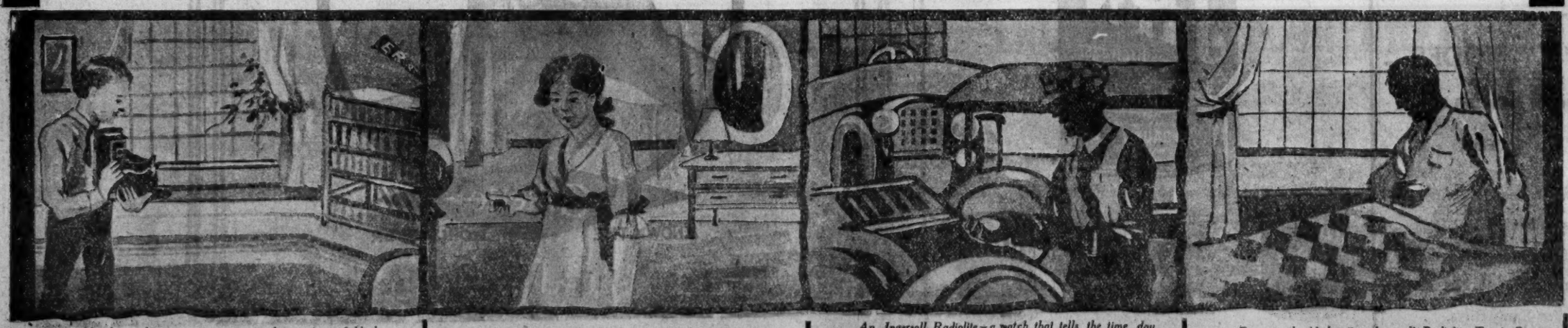
$4.85

RADIOLITE
Two-in-ONE

$4 95

RADIOLITE

$4.35



You boys who are camera experts—lay a piece of black paper and a photographic plate over your Radiolite in a dark com. The reuslt proves there's real radium in the watch.

Every girl should have a small, stylish, accurate Radiolite in her purse and on her dresser, for day and night.

An Ingersoll Radiolite—a watch that tells the time day and night is the watch for the motorist. There's one for the wrist or the pocket.

Everyone should have an Ingersoll Radiolite Two-in-One for the dresser by the bed.

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts (Continued)

(Continued from Page 2)

and $25, but assorted cases can be made up to suit the taste of any customer.

* * *

Whiteaway-Laidlaw Tips

THE second floor of WHITEAWAY-LAIDLAW is almost entirely given up to toys. The dolls range from $1 to $12.50; the woolly animals from 75 cents to $16.50. There are fine trains and lines, complete, for $10; guns at a very moderate price, a Daisy pump gun at $7.50 being a rather formidable weapon. For boys with a taste for engineering, the "Meccano," ($25) full of brass and steel fittings, from which aeroplanes, ships and cranes can be built will make some lucky youngster exceeding happy. Then there are toy cinematographs ranging from $15 to $45; Christmas tree hangings and candle-holders; a big rocking horse for $60 while cart horses, to pull along, cost $5.50 and bells on wheels, which make quite a pleasant tinkling sound, can be bought for 85 cents.

Puzzles there are in plenty; zigzags, 90 cts. to $1.75; parlour games played with dice, in which you have to get somewhere and are constantly being commanded to "go back three;" games played with you by a little shining silver ball in a cardboard box, which requires all yours skill and coaxing to maneuver into a certain appointed spot; quoits with board, $8.50—an excellent addition to a Christmas party; animals printed on calico ready to make up into "rag" toys, 30 cts; and calico printed to represent Officers' uniforms, naval and military (the coat only) at $1.25 are good fun for children who love dressing up. The real thing, the uniform sets, come to rather more, about $3.25 to $6.50.

Screaming jokes for children must not be forgotten—things that fly at you, and things that appear to be something quite different to what they are—"Catching Jokes," I think they are called, but of them I must not say much except that a box full of them, warranted to lay your enemy low, costs but one dollar Mex!

* * *

Walk-Over Shoe Co.

FOR a comfortable pair of shoes you cannot do better than pay a visit to the WALK-OVER SHOE COMPANY, for not only are their shoes smart but the cut is so excellent that they give the maximum of comfort as well.

It would seem we are six months behind New York fashions with regard to our feet—which I take to be fairly up to date, considering it is not so very long ago since we were accused of being quite two years behind the times with our clothes. Our shoes, then, like our frocks, are destined to become shorter and skimpier on account of the scarcity of material. The boot of 9 or 10 inches high is already becoming demode and the 7 inch boot reigns in its stead. These are to be more pointed, colored leathers being very popular. There are indications that the Colonial shoe, with its buckle and tongue, is to the fore, but it's a case, really, of go as you please and you may, if you choose, wear them buckled or quite plain. The Cuban heels are more in favor and there is a tendency to lower these which, I take it, is yet another economy in shoe leather.

For men's boots and shoes a deep red color, known as ox-blood is new and for evening wear there is the pump and high, cloth top, buttoned boot.

Ladies' boots are usually worn in two colors, a brown with a white top, a black with a white top and the all grey and all brown shades being very pretty. A nice boot for daily wear is one of brown laced kid with rather pointed toe and lowish heel. The same boot is stocked in white washable kid with black vamp—very smart looking, and in all white kid, this latter being a very popular model.

Ladies' evening shoes are stocked in black and white only, the innumerable art shades in evening gowns making a match very difficult. There is a pretty black satin evening shoe with a small jet ornament, and the same thing, exactly, in a kid shoe. Another has the vamp finely outlined with white kid; and a patent shoe has a cross strap, the center studded with a jet ornament. To yet another shoe, worn perfectly plain, of patent leather, an ornament may be added if preferred. Gold and silver shoes cannot be stocked on account of tarnishing, which results in a loss.

* * *

More 'Xmas Cheer

GARNER, QUELCH & CO. have a very large stock of wines and spirits of all kinds, at all prices—the "Elephant Head" brands being particularly recommended. If you have not time to call, a telephone message will bring you a complete list of their very excellent stock from which you can make a selection at your leisure.

* * *

Gillette Razors

THE GILLETTE RAZOR is so well known and appreciated that there is hardly a shop where it is not stocked. For this very reason it is apt to be overlooked by many a present-hunter whose eye is caught by the unaccustomed—by the host of novelties which are a special feature of every shop at Christmas. Here, however, you have an article that has borne the test of time, a gift that will most certainly prove acceptable to any man

They are made to suit all purses and mount gradually from $2, which price will purchase razor alone, to $3.75, $5.75 and $12.50, when we have a very nice instrument, silver-plated, with a dozen blades, the whole put up in a neat case of grey leather. For $16.50 there is razor, blades, brush and box for shaving soap, very compact, in a black leather case.

The "Twinplex" rotary stropper for Gillette blades, at $9.50, would make a nice addition to the above.

* * *

Arts & Crafts

AT ARTS & CRAFTS there are soms rather fine reproductions of oil paintings. These are done by a special process, which reproduces in relief every stroke of the brush. Those of the old masters are well worth having. There are also Dutch Nursery pictures.

Among furniture suitable for present there is the doubtle-action music cabinet; teak and mahogany tea-poys, oval and square; teak and mahogany tea trays; tiny coffee or wine tables; newspaper stands and also a very pretty suite of dolls' bedroom furniture in mahogany.

There are book rests in art bronze seemingly black and green with age, in beautiful designs—one, I remember being a man's stooping figure while another represented a nude female figure, resting.

You must not miss a large assortment of Royal Doulton ware, a study in exquisite shades of dull reds, greys, sage greens, blues and old yellows, nor the candlesticks, coffee set and charming vases in Liberty pewter ware, the most fascinating being a very beautiful christening set in which mug, knife, spoon, fork and ring have a tiny design in blue and green enamel.

There are pretty sweet and fruit baskets of metal having the appearance of old silver and old copper; lacquered trays, green and red, and butterfly trays in which a real butterfly is enmeshed in a web of silk, between glass; lamp shades of printed and plain silk; sliding book rests; brass pots for plants and carved oak photograph frames.

The Liberty dress lengths are charming as are the blouse lengths in the lovely printed Rani satins. There is chiffon velvet in beautiful shades, sold by the yard; Shetland wool shawls and ladies' bags—one of satin, diamond shaped, with squares of beads in chess board fashion being extremely smart.

* * *

Squires & Bingham

TO mankind, SQUIRES & BINGHAM is synonymous with sports accessories—footballs and basket balls; golf clubs and golf balls, including the "Silver King;" hunting equipment for sportsmen; bicycles for young people and motor bicycles. There are also Waterman's famous fountain pens; excellent Kodaks for children and mechanical toys.

To womankind, wrestling with the density of the housetailor, this firm has proved a veritable *deus ex machina* with its Butterick patterns.

During the last few weeks its scope has been very considerably enlarged as some of the beautiful hand-painted glass in the window will testify. There is also hand-painted china; one very pretty dish I noticed was marked at $12, while a bowl somewhat bigger cost $25. There are leather address books in original designs from 60 cts. to $4. Fifteen dollars will purchase a nightgown of Georgette crepe with a charming flower bow, nightgowns in fine batists and Irish crochet costing about $10. A batiste and filet lace blouse can be purchased for about $15 while $3 is the price of a very pretty baby's embroidered cashmere jacket. There are any amount of other things large and small, among which pearl buttons of excellent quality and a large variety of crochet cottons may be mentioned.

For children's amusement there are charming dolls' outfits in crepe and tissue paper, the doll itself being fashioned of paper. Also a little box labelled the "Dolly Modiste" which has materials, trimmings and patterns for the making of dolls' frocks, inside. Both excellent occupations for little maids on a rainy afternoon.

* * *

Robinson Piano Co.

AT the ROBINSON PIANO CO.'S emporium a splendid selection of pianos, both uprights and grands, of all the best makers—Brinsmead, Broadwood, Collard, Chappell, Strohmenger, Hamilton, Campbell—greets the eye on entering.

In purchasing, easy terms can be arranged with customers to suit their convenience, so there is no reason why anyone should not become the possessor of a really good instrument.

Easy terms, too, may be arranged for the purchasing of the Columbia Grafonola—as perfect an instrument as it is possible to obtain. For music lovers who do not perform, and for those who do, no more delightful companion can be imagined. The prices range from $15, for which you can get an excellent little machine, to $350 where the reproduction of sound is so perfect that—best of tests—it is hard to realise the vocalist is not in the room. The sweet-toned gramophone for $15, though hardly a toy, would make an excellent Christmas present for a child.

Columbia records by the world's great artists are kept in stock, as are Regal records of all the most popular selections. These are double-sided and London made and cost only $1.25. As a large shipment has just arrived it would be as well to send for the new catalogue.

* * *

Mission Book Co.

AT the MISSION BOOK PUBLISHING CO'S., pocket editions of Dickens and Scott will be hard to resist. They are made in India paper, Dickens' works being bound in dark green leather and costing $2.10 a volume, while Scott's works have a scarlet binding and cost $3.25. There is popular fiction at 70 cts. a copy; a very good selection of famous books for boys and girls; the Red Book for tiny folks, the Blue Book for children and the Green Book for boys; also a great variety of picture books for the little ones. A very good work series, by Flora Klickmann, which include crochet, knitting and fancy stitches at 90 cts. a book will be just what many women are looking for.

* * *

Edward Evans & Sons

FOR small, dainty et ceteras, and larger ones too, a visit to EDWARD EVANS & SONS will repay you. There are Xmas labels, ribbon with little sprigs of holly, tinsel cord, (20 cts. a reel) and holly paper, a roll of 4 sheets costing 25 cts.

There are little red candy boxes to hang on the Christmas trees; a box with materials and instructions for the making of most realistic poinsettias out of leaf-green and scarlet crepe paper; cretonne-covered desk sets with celluloid cover to keep away dust, and toy rag books, from 20 cts. to $5.

The little Gift boxes are very inexpensive and contain things both surprising and useful. Some have leaves of soap for the traveller; others, fishing tackle, papier poudre, shoe polishing outfits, while for the good housewife there is a box of assorted corks!

The boxes of stationery are in many delicate tints, blue and white, lavender, yellow, grey and pink and cost from 80 cts. to $5. To seal this dainty paper nothing could be more

(Continued on Page 6)

A Splendid Opportunity

FOR

'Xmas and New Year Presents

For $9.00, $20.00, $25.00, $45.00, or $60.00, we supply a first-class assortment of well-selected brands from the best known wine firms in the world.

Contents of a $9.— hamper:

1 pt. Mauler Swiss champagne
1 qrt Graves
1 „ Medoc
1 „ Fine old sherry
1 „ Port wine new moon
1 „ Jules Robin's O. P. Brandy
1 „ Old Tom Gin
1 pt. Nuyens' peppermint.

Contents of a $20.— hamper:

1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry — Louis Roederer
2 qrt Graves — A. de Luze & Fils
1 „ Neuchatel white (Château d'Auvernier) — Jean de Montmollin
2 „ Margaux — A. de Luze & Fils
1 „ Sassella — Schneller, Calonder & Co.
1 „ Old Tom Gin
1 „ Vermouth au quina — Kübler & Romang
1 „ Old pale brandy — Jules Robin & Co.
1 „ Port wine (full moon) — Thomas C. Sandeman
1 „ Nuyens' peppermint. — Nuyens & Co.

Contents of a $25.— hamper:

1 qrt Champagne Extra Dry — Louis Roederer
1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry — Louis Roederer
3 qrt Graves Royal Sec — A. de Luze & Fils
2 „ Chateau Pontet-Canet — A. de Luze & Fils
1 „ Neuchatel white (Château d'Auvernier) — Jean de Montmollin
1 „ Volnay — Jules Régnier, S. A.
1 pt. Peppermint — Get Frères.
1 qrt Cognac 5 stars (V.O.C.B.) — Bisquit Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Port wine (full moon) — Thomas C. Sandeman

Contents of a $45.— hamper:

2 qrt Champagne Extra Dry — Louis Roederer
1 „ Clos blanc de Vougeot — Jules Régnier, S. A.
2 „ Clos Vougeot — Jules Régnier, S. A.
2 „ Château Vedrines — A. de Luze & Fils
2 „ Château Lafite — A. de Luze & Fils
1 „ Cognac Extra — Bisquit Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Bénédictine
1 „ Kirschwasser — Kübler & Romang

Contents of a $60 hamper "de Luxe"

3 qrts. Champagne Vintage 1906 Extra Dry — Louis Roederer
2 „ Château Yquem — A. de Luze & Fils
2 „ Château Margaux — A. de Luze & Fils
2 „ La Tâche Romanée — Jules Régnier & Co. S. A.
1 qrt. Cognac Extra — Bisquit Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Sparkling Chambertin — Jules Régnier & Co. S. A.
1 „ Sherry 3XXX Extra Goût Anglais — A. de Luze & Fils

Any required alteration or combination made. Ask for our price list.

HIRSBRUNNER & CO.

"THE SWISS HOUSE"

1 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 218

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

For Sale Everywhere

Representatives:
Zylstra & Co.
6 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. Central 4739

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD

3rd Floor

Now on view—A further consignment from Messrs. Arthur and Bond of dainty blouses, lingerie, etc., suitable for Xmas Gifts.

15520

WESTINGHOUSE

EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

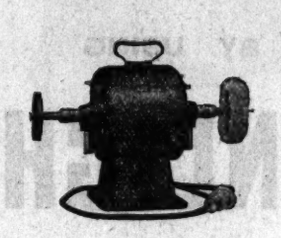
for

Power, Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Ventilating

WESTINGHOUSE LAMP CO.

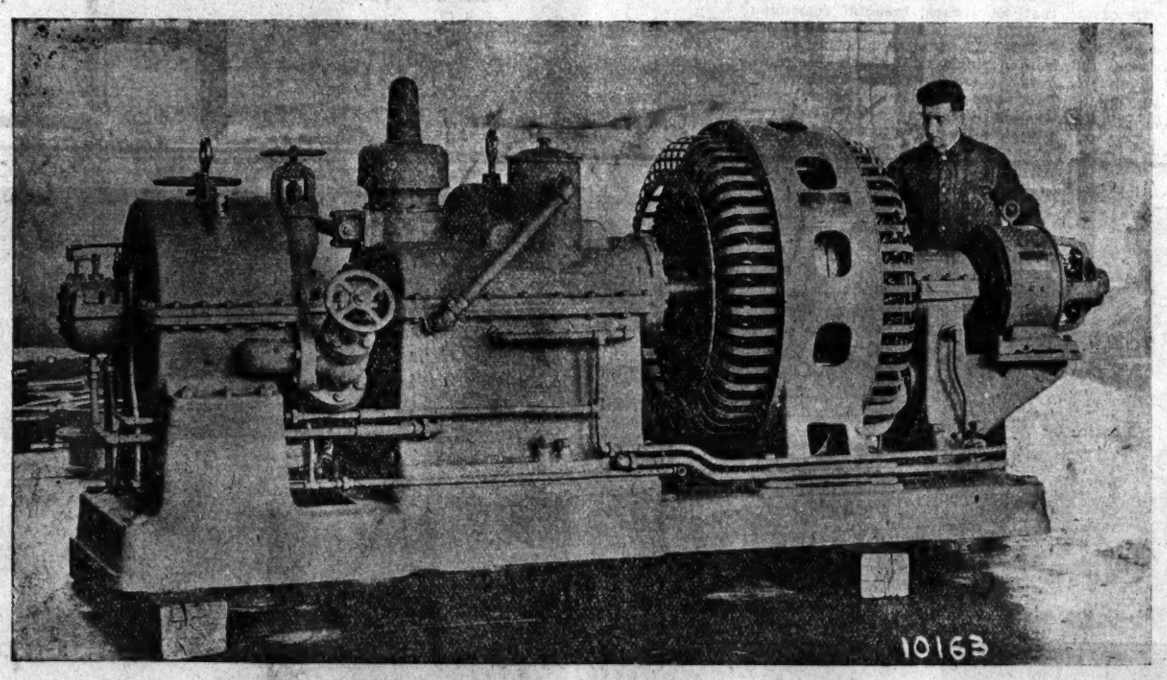
Motors for Alternating and Direct Current
from 1 100 Horse Power to 10,000 Horse Power
∴ ∴ ∴ for Every Service ∴ ∴ ∴

WESTINGHOUSE Air Brake Co.

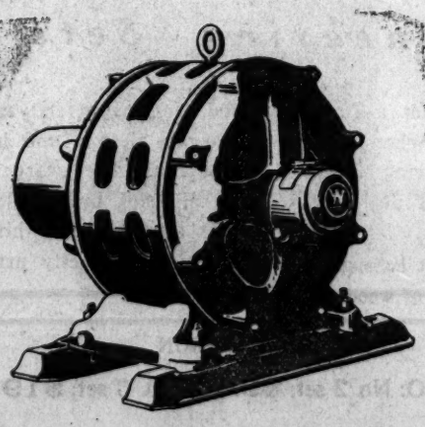


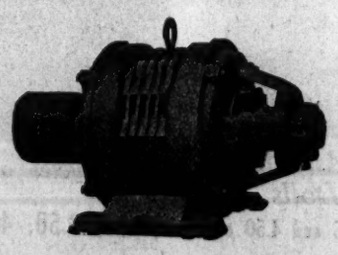
Complete

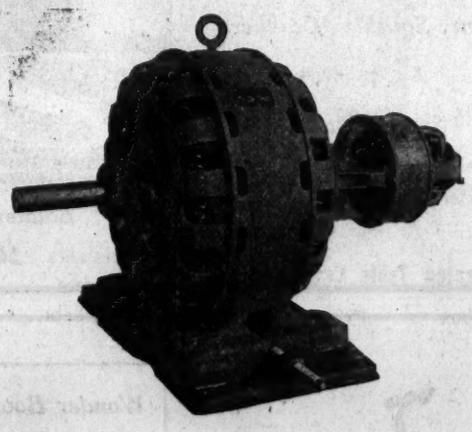
STEAM, GAS AND ELECTRIC PLANTS
made in ONE FACTORY



WESTINGHOUSE GEARED TURBINE-GENERATOR UNITS
Made in sizes from one 1 Kilowatt to 70,000 Kilowatts, successfully operating in all parts of the world.







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GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CORPORATION

AGENTS FOR CHINA

Union Building, 4, The Bund, Shanghai

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES

Suggestions For Christmas Gifts

(Continued from Page 4)

appropriate than the perfumed sealing wax, in all shades.

There are leather library mats for the table, and book ends; beautiful calendars, among which may be mentioned one by Jessie Willcox Smith with 4 colored pictures, at $5, and the Rubaiyat, with 12 colored pictures, at $6. The engraved Christmas Greeting cards are particularly neat.

Those interested in passe partout work will welcome a new idea. Originally the framing was flat, but with Dennison's picture framing outfit ($2.50 to $4.75) it is possible to make a frame resembling wood. For this purpose thick cardboard is provided, to be covered with the old gold, mahogany and oak paper inside the box.

There are books of all descriptions for boys and girls, from $1, among which is our old friend "Buster Brown."

To revert once more to the crinkled paper. Charming luncheon sets can be procured in this material in which plates (of cardboard), napkins and tablecloth are sprinkled with scarlet poinsettias. These cost $2. Rolls of crepe paper, 10 feet long, with landscapes and designs of holly and Christmas bells cost from 80 cts. For Christmas parties, the redbrick design would make an excellent chimney from which Father Christmas could emerge.

• • •

Sullivan's Sweets

IN the midst of your shopping, be it morning or afternoon, you cannot do better than pay a visit to SULLIVAN'S and order a cup of hot chocolate. While sipping this most refreshing beverage you can make, at your leisure, an excellent selection for your Christmas dessert from the rows of sweets of every description that flood the counter—nutty sweets, soft and crumbling; almond rock; peppermints; fudge; little sweets and big ones, old friends we love and new ones of elusive flavorings—they are all there for you to choose from and fresh made daily by one of America's best Candy-makers.

• • •

Sincere & Co.

SINCE its opening a few weeks ago, the crowds in and round the SINCERE CO'S. huge building have been proof positive of its appreciation by a very large portion of the community here. This firm, which has also large branches in Hongkong, Singapore and Canton is now the largest emporium in Shanghai.

There are so many departments that space prevents anything like a detailed description of the multitudinous articles for sale. Suffice to say that household furniture, millinery and drapery, silver ware and jewellery, stationery, wines and groceres, perfumery, silks, china, hosiery and patent medicines are stocked in such large quantities that this firm is enabled to put goods on the market at extremely low prices. For this reason the provision department, to mention one only, is largely patronised by foreigners.

The chinaware is both imported and of native manufacture, the latter being specially made for this firm at potteries in the interior where, also, foreign models can be copied.

Much interest has been taken in the curios screen in the window whose figures and flowers of many colored jade has taken two years to match.

In the toy department there are some really beautiful dolls which struck me as being very moderate in price. Among a host of other things a very good assortment of Xmas cards will well repay a visit.

• • •

Hope Brothers

AT HOPE BROTHER numerous gold bangles and chain bracelets, plain and with diamonds and other precious stones, make a good show. There are plain bar brooches and jewelled brooches in many designs; diamond rings marquise in shape, and jade rings set with diamonds. Also pendants, gold chains, jewelled scarf-pins and a case with a hundred or more wrist watches with leather straps of all colors—gold, black and white-faced watches, oblong, hexagon, square and round—one tiny jewelled mite being about the size of a shilling. There are ladies' and gentlemen's watches, gold and enamelled, a dainty one in a glass case showing how "the wheels go wound" being extraordinarily fascinating.

There are gold cigarette cases; clocks of all kinds and electro plate ware, perfumery and soaps; also field glasses and opera glasses, and a telescope with stand complete. Here is a chance indeed to view at closer quarters the approaching eclipse of the moon!

Christmas---Two Thousand Years Ago---and Now

By Rowland Thomas

A night two thousand years ago.
A Mother and a Son,
Three kings who at his cradle kneel,
So Christmas was begun.

A star above the desert's far, vague rim,
A beam of distant brightness in the dark!

Three heads uplifted as three riders hold
Camels' soft-padding feet toward that light,
Their voices murmur, pass-word now as then,
Man's ancient salutation to his brother man—
"Peace be to all, for in good-will we come."

Star-shine above the city lamps,
Sky luminous, serene;
Over the turmoil, silence, peace
And Christmas Eve comes in.

The man-made canyons the huddled roofs,
The streets that pen the people, hurrying to and fro!

The Christmas crowds and Christmas gaiety,
The blazing windows and the merry folk a-gaze,
The sound of laughter and the lift of tongues,
There is no peace save pleasure, and tonight
"Peace to you all, as in good-will we throng."

Star-shine above the fields and woods,
Trees black against the snow,
The firmament a jeweled globe—
Does Christmas Eve come so?

Brook in a hollow chuckling under ice,
Hard-trod snow creaking—these the only sounds!

A Christmas in the country—fires glow;
There's candle-light, a cozy, big warm room;
Home inside, and a winter's night without.
The peace of mind which nothing can destroy:
"Such peace to all, in every heart good will."

Star-shine above the mangled earth—
Two thousand thousand men,
Crouched in the frozen mire, wait.
Truce Christmas Eve—and then!—

Then, as before, the rending crash of guns—
Death cries—and cheers—and silence—and more war!

A Christmas in the trenches—far from home,
Unsheltered, sodden, sleepless, patient men.
Ready to slay and be slain, be forgotten.
There is no peace save death, and that waits near.
"Peace unto all, and to our friends good will."

That peaceful night in Bethlehem;
The Mother and the Son,
The kings who at his cradle kneel,
End of their journey won.

That earliest Christmas Eve and this!
Two thousand years are gone,
And still above earth's turmoil peace,
And stars that lead men on—

The stars above the deserts' far vague rims,
The beams of distant brightness through the dark!

The Burglar Who Played Santa Claus

By Ray S. Binder

Once upon a time there lived a Rich Man. He was so rich that the newspapers called him a Croesus and printed long stories about how many dollars per minute his income totalled. But there was one thing about the Rich Man that was not nice. He was stingy, very stingy. So much so that they called him a tight-wad. And, furthermore, he was a Cynic, and his two little sons, who had been taught to emulate their father, were Little Cynics. They didn't believe, as other children did, in Santa Claus, and such things. And thereby hangs a tale.

It was Christmas Eve. In a squalid little room hidden away in a vast tenement in the great city, two little boys kneeled in prayer. They prayed that Santa might bring them something, anything, to show he had not forgotten. They had implicit faith in Santa, for had not their mother told them there was a Santa Claus and that he always brought something to good little boys for Christmas?

Two ragged little stocking hung from a single nail which projected from the cracked plaster on the wall. Two pairs of pitifully hopeful and trusting little eyes started themselves into sleep looking at the stockings which they hoped to see filled with good things in the morning.

In the meantime, in an adjoining room, the father of the children wept silently. It was strange to see him weep. His Pals would never have forgiven him. He was what is called a Common Burglar. Driven by necessity, he had chosen to live by taking from those who have.

As he heard his motherless children praying for Santa Claus to come, he was shaken by an emotion even his Hardened Soul could not fight off. Suddenly a new light gleamed in his eyes, banishing his tears, and, with firm resolution in his set face, he bundled himself into his old coat and cap and went out into the night.

All this while the two Little Cynics in the Rich Man's huge mansion were childishly berating their Old-fashioned Nurse, who had hung from the elaborately wrought mantelpiece in the children's sleeping room two little stockings for Santa Claus to fill. And when the children had fallen asleep after slyly nudging each other in the ribs with childish assurance that there was NO Santa Claus and that the stockings would be just as empty in the morning as they were now, the nurse tiptoed silently into the room and stuffed the stockings with toys and candies she had bought.

Several hours later, in the dead of night, the Burglar stole softly into the Rich Man's home, but touched nothing except the two little stockings, bulging with presents. These he emptied and then stole away as softly as he had come.

When morning dawned, the Burglar's children awoke to find their poor little stockings filled to the top with fine things and their joy was good to behold.

And the two Little Cynics howled with glee when they saw the empty stockings that the nurse had hung there the night before. Weren't they right? There wasn't any Santa Claus, at all!

But there was, and he had made all four children happy. And folks called him a Burglar!

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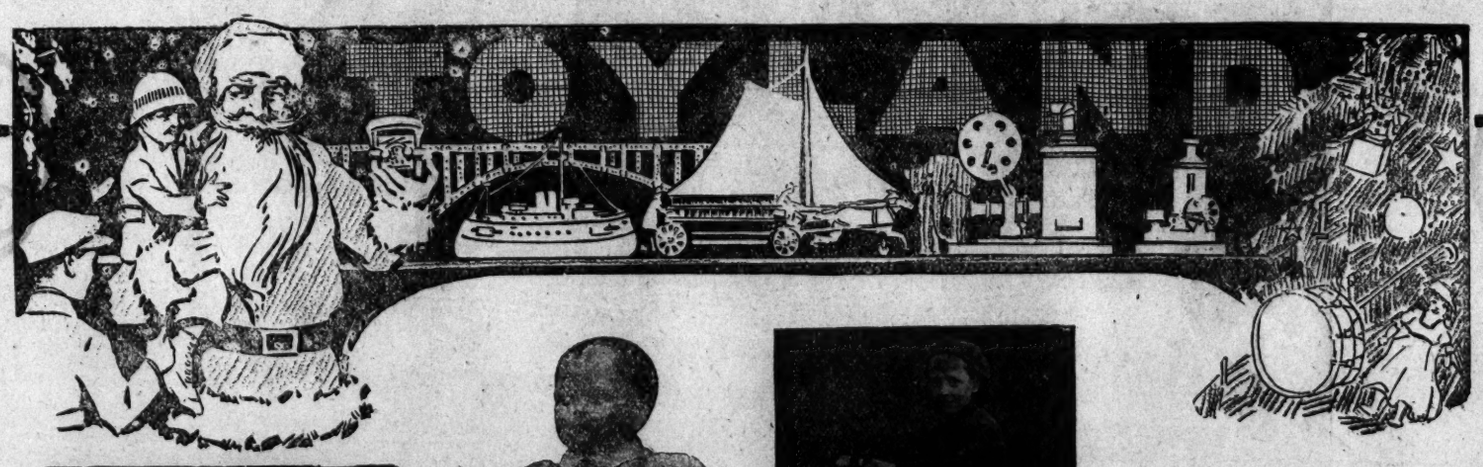

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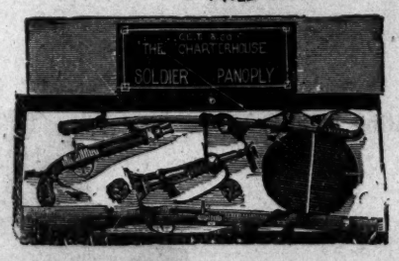

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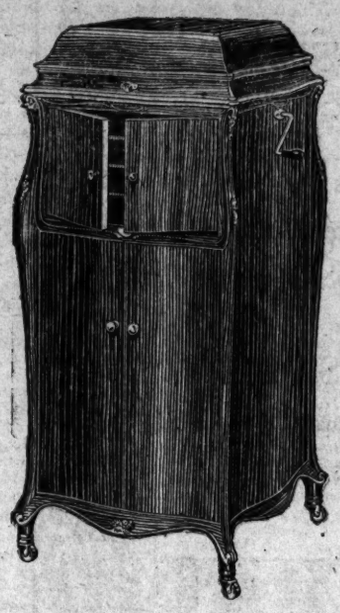

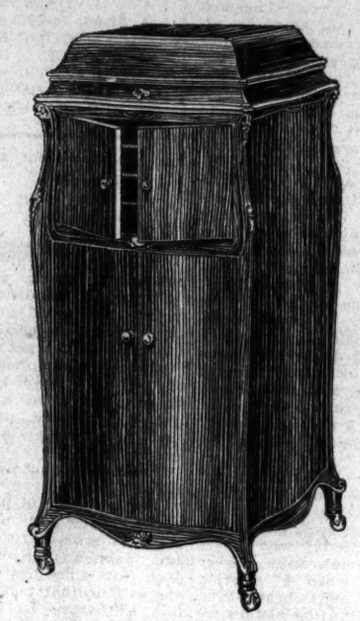

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Best Christmas Present I Ever Received

By Charles W. Wood

"Wh t is the best Christmas present you ever received?"

"I don't know," said the first man I asked. "Does anybody enjoy getting a Christmas present? Of course, everybody enjoys Christmas, but that's a different matter. It's the spirit of the thing that sort o' creeps up on you when you aren't looking, knocks out the grouch you've been accumulating for several weeks and makes you suddenly want to give somebody something. But I don't think anybody—that is, any full grown man—really wants to get a present."

"Did you ever have a Christmas pass without getting a present?" I asked.

"Yes," he said. "In China, when I was twenty-six years old. Don't ask me anything about it. I quit sailing as soon as I got back to San Francisco the next May, and I've never been to sea since. The next Christmas I was railroading in Albany and the landlady's daughter gave each of the boarders a pair of arm elastics. There wasn't anything but drug stores open that day, but I went out as soon as I could and blew in about forty dollars for candy and perfumes and fancy note paper."

Everybody was awfully sentimental, and I decided to interview another type. So I went to a woman doctor—a woman who became a doctor when it was considered mannish and almost improper for a woman to enter any profession.

"I guess it's one of those I gave myself," she said. "I usually celebrate Christmas all alone. Harry and I always had a Christmas tree and we always looked forward to the time when there would be three of us—a time that never came. Harry died, and I started to study medicine. Whenever Christmas came after that, I just had to tell people that I didn't believe in it, and I never let them think otherwise until the last few years. But I always buy three presents: One for some hospital interne who never knows where it comes from (Harry was an interne when I married him); one for some brown-eyed child who looks like the picture we used to see; and then I always try to imagine how Harry would have surprised me, and I buy whatever it is, whether I can afford to or not."

"The best Christmas present I ever got was an orange," said a typical city man. "I was four years old. We lived on a farm, and it's the first Christmas I remember. The next year I got a lot of toys, but I don't remember that they gave me the exultation that that orange did. Each Christmas since has been more and more complex, more and more of an institution and less and less of Christmas. I can't think of spending less than five dollars even for the baby, and I know we're cheating our youngsters out of the joy that orange brought.

"The way fruit is going up, though," he added, "we may get back to it in a year or two."

"A fountain pen," answered an enthusiastic young philosopher.

"I had a hundred-dollar watch given to me once," added, "but even that isn't as necessary as a fountain pen. If you get the right kind, you simply wouldn't be caught dead without it. It never leaks. It never clogs. It'll write a clear, steady line on any old paper. It'd be cheap at ten dollars and it only cost two and a half."

"What are you doing now?" I asked.

"Selling fountain pens," he said.

"An electric flatiron," said a workingman's wife. "It was two years ago. John was out of work for the first time since we were married, and so blue that I didn't dare mention Christmas to him. I didn't want a present, but I wanted a Christmas, and when I found that flatiron Christmas morning it seemed like the realest Christmas I'd ever had. I just love to use it every week—and not just because it's so convenient either."

"A bicycle," said a thoroughly modern newspaper man. "It was not only the best present I ever received, but by no possibility could any one get such a Christmas thrill again. Two feet of snow covered the ground, and I had to ride the wheel on the barn floor for the next two months, but that didn't matter. For ten thousand years every boy has longed for a way of propelling himself without walking. The bicycle was so far ahead of anything that had gone before that later the automobile and aeroplane seemed like minor achievements for which the human psychology had been thoroughly prepared. The race had to celebrate to the point of insanity, and there never was such a craze as the bicycle craze. I joined it that Christmas with those hundred centuries of stored-up desire exploding inside of me all at once. If you gave a 1917 boy a fleet of Zeppelins you couldn't thrill him as that bicycle thrilled me."

"You're right," remarked another member of the party "about the impossibility of having such thrills again. But you're all wrong about the bicycle. Christmas or not, the one thrill of childhood in my time was the great moment when childhood was put away and the first pair of long pants put on. I got mine as a Christmas present, and I've never been quite so excited since. I was married ten years later, but that's only an incident in comparison. To be a man in a moment, to be free, responsible and respected, to be able to pull 'em up at the knees to keep 'em from bagging—could anything in life be equal to that I can't do as much for my youngster, though, because children are born free today, and everybody's respected except Father."

"I guess it was this old cat," said a woman artist. "She's one of the few presents I've had in the last ten years that wasn't 'artistic,' and I hate artistic things. Why, this cat isn't even pretty and doesn't match anything in the studio except my disposition. When I want anything in the ornamental line, I'm just egotist enough to want to pick out myself, and I must say I don't appreciate most of my Christmas presents. But nobody picks out her cats. They just come, for better or worse, like husbands and the weather and the cost of living—something you've got to adjust yourself to, and learn to love and swear at. This beast has kept me a prisoner for three years, but I love her just the same. I can't skip away as I used to because there's nobody to take care of her. She's my tyrant, my bully. As an artist, I hate her; but I'm not wholly an artist, I'm partly woman."

"It was Towser," said a woman, for an altogether different reason. "I never thought I cared for dogs but Towser wasn't a dog. He was just the cutest little puppy about so long, with ears that wabbled when he looked at you, and you couldn't help just hugging him. After we got acquainted I used to take him for a walk in the park every day. George finally admitted that that was why he got him; he was scheming to get me outdoors, and knew I wouldn't go out if I didn't have something to make me go. I'm in perfect health now and Towser, bless 'is litta heart, him's wesponsible, ain't him?"

IT'S *NOT* THE GIFT

You readers to whom "the best Christmas present," in the abstract, calls up a picture of a many-figured check, a deed to countless acres, or a treasure chest of jewels, reflect, please, that the real value of a gift, rather than being intrinsic, lies in the circumstances of the giving. Better illustration of this truism could hardly be afforded than by the nine actual instances cited on this page. Of themselves, few of the articles in the following list are valuable; yet because they were given where, when, how, by whom and to whom they were, their value was great beyond the measurement of words.

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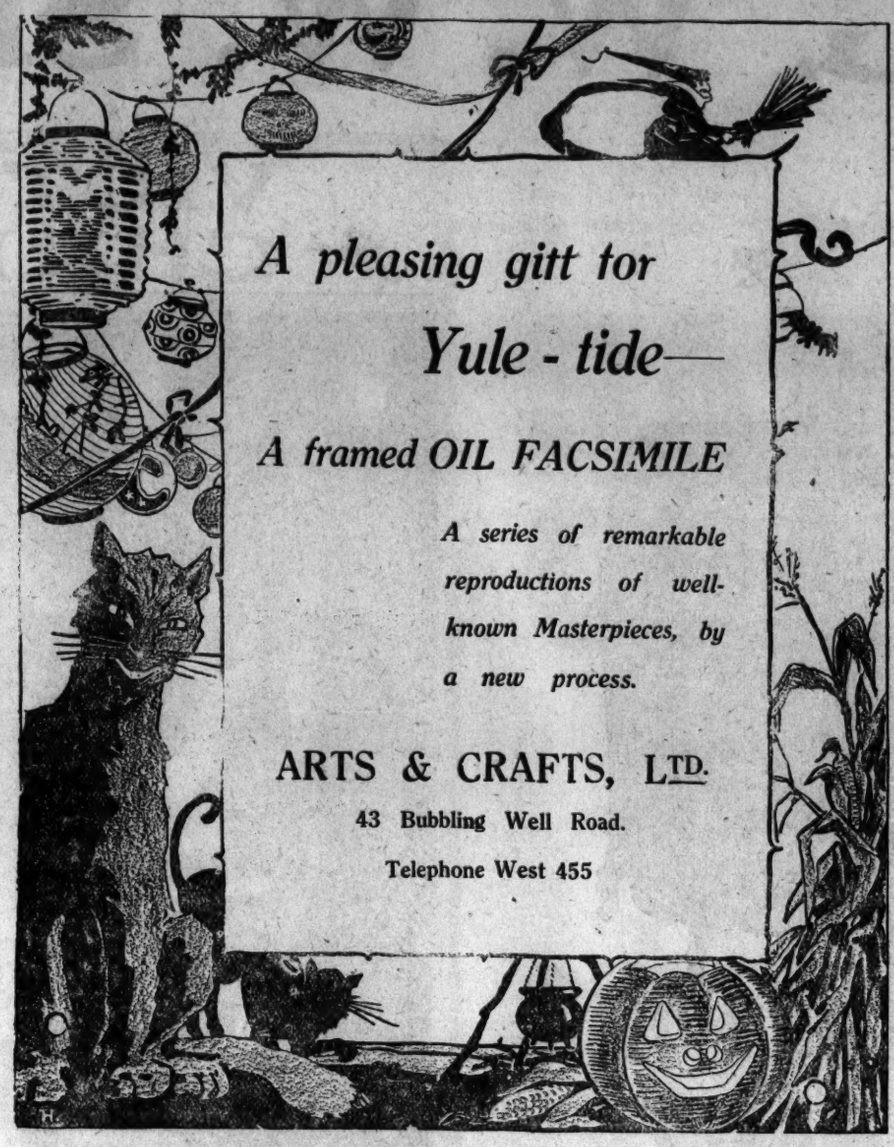

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Christmas, and The Emperor Who Used Christians as Torches

By Garrett P. Serviss

The Christmas season is the time of times to study history because Christianity, which is the basis of the whole idea of Christmas, cannot be understood without history. It has its roots in the most interesting of all history, that of the Roman Empire, and the very first words of the New Testament plunge the reader deep into history, while, as its chapters develop, the Caesars, the legions, the centurions, the lictors and the Roman governors stalk through almost every line. You must know old Rome if you would know what Christmas means and what it has brought into the world.

Bull-Headed Caesar

The picture of the Caesar called Nero, with his square head set on a bull's neck, his sensuous lips and his lustful eyes, watching the spectacle of Christian women and girls and men trussed up on poles, drenched with oil and set on fire to serve as torches to illuminate his gardens filled with crowds of the wickedest, cruellest, haughtiest, most selfish, most luxurious and most debauched human beings that ever lived shows what Christmas has saved the world from.

That picture helps you to understand the character of Roman life, which was the head of the whole world's life, at the time when the Christmas idea had begun to lodge in men's minds. But a picture, however graphic, is only a picture, and to feel history you must see the thing itself. You may read about the great scenes of the world and look at photographs of them all your life without really appreciating them, but when you go and actually see them—the Alps, Niagara, the Colorado Canyon—they become a part of your personal knowledge and experience.

You Live In Roman Times

This is what the play of "Ben Hur" does for the spectator; he lives in Roman times (no longer merely reading about them), he sees and hears the Caesars themselves, he watches the march of the legions, with glittering swords and spears and shields and helmets; he sees the lordly senators rolling in their chariots, the slaves bending their necks under chains, the conquerors crowned with laurels riding on triumphal cars. He hears the shouting multitudes crowding the temple-bordered streets, he watches the incense rising to the heathen gods, the wild races in the arena where the killing of drivers and horses was the cream of the sport, the battles of brother gladiators, slaughtering one another to the maddening sound of the applause of a hundred thousand spectators.

There is perhaps no scene that the art of the stage has produced which makes so deep an impression of the reality of the occurrences of a past age, as that in "Ben Hur," where the galley slaves are chained at their oars in the hold of the fighting galley as it plunges through the waves straight for its enemy and crashes on to death or victory, or both. The whole heartless nature of the Roman military despotism is there so vividly present to your senses that you can now, for the first time in your life, feel what it actually meant. Those slaves have no stake in the contest. They are not fighting for themselves or their families, They are mere machines, composed of human nerves and muscles. They can no more escape or shrink from their awful work than a cog can escape from a wheel. They are chained fast. The overseers lash them with cruel whips at the slightest sign of fainting or relaxing—lash them as horses are lashed in the frenzy of a desperate finish even when they are already straining every tendon to the breaking point.

'Ben Hur' Literary Miracle

General Lew Wallace achieved a literary miracle with "Ben Hur." Put on the stage it becomes not only Roman history—living, palpitating before you—but the history of Christianity as well. There are three great scenes in it of transcendent dramatic power: The sea fight, with the galley slaves already referred to; the chariot race, together with the attendant events at Antioch, and the crowning incident of the encounter of the lepers (Ben Hur's mother and sister), with the only power on earth that could help them—He who gave Christmas and the Christmas spirit to the world and snatched mankind out of the brutal grasp of the Rome of the conquering Caesars, which enslaved body and soul alike. Each of those scenes is so crowded with intense meaning that it compresses within itself volumes upon volumes of history and makes the spectator feel as if he were living through the world's most dramatic centuries and not simply looking back upon them.

Cruelty Of 2,000 Years Ago

When you see "Ben Hur," as when you look upon the picture of Nero and his blasting victims, you cannot but wonder as much at the blindness as at the beastly cruelty of the rulers of the world 2,000 years ago. The Christians were not dangerous and powerful enemies to the Caesars. The Founder of their religion Himself had said: "Render unto Caesar the things that the Caesar's." Neither Nero nor any other imperial rote or any of their subjects and worshippers cared a rap for the official gods. Nero set himself up as a god, and was (with secret mockery) worshipped in that character by subservient flatterers, as were others of his tribe before and after him. He could have had no real fear that the Christians would overthrow his pretended godhood. He knew that it would perish with him. He was no fool, and understood perfectly well that he was playing a part. The God of the Christians could be nothing to him. Through mere spite, probably, because his vanity was piqued by the refusal of some of them to bow to his godhead and to submit to his lusts, he hated the Christians. But most he hated them because he felt instinctively that there was in them some mysterious moral principle that branded him a reprobate.

The world had sunk to the bottom, and he could not but have felt that it, was so when he proclaimed himself its sole god. Jupiter, Apollo, Neptune and Mars had been superseded by Caesar. He was the only master; he, a moral man, who, in moments of weakness, wept because he could find no means to live forever. In a rage or a craze he burned Rome, fiddling the while like an insane mountebank. In another rage or craze he made torches of the Christians to light the foul orgies going on under the trees and pavilions of his monstrous gardens.

All this was the logical and inevitable result of the brutalities of unrestrainod power and sensuality witnessed in the time represented by the drama of "Ben Hur." Just as the astronomer studying with his telescopes and his spectroscopes the swirling clouds of a great nebula can almost persuade himself that he is actually present at the awful scene when the earth, "without form and void," emerged from the whirl of primeval chaos, so the spectator at this wonderful exhibition of history brought to life again feels himself a part of the scene that marked the birth of the Christian word from the chaos of Roman paganism.

Torturing To Reform

Our own puzzlement when we try to understand the motives of people of our time who entertain beliefs and ideas different from ours, and who start movements in which we do not sympathise, may help us to comprehend, if not to excuse, the conduct of some of the better and more enlightened Romans of the imperial times toward the Christians. Besides, we ourselves are not entirely without the persecuting spirit. There was a great philosopher named Pliny, in the first century after Christ, who tortured Christians in his province of Bithynia to see if he could not drive out of them their "perverse and extravagant superstition." To him this new thing, which was to transform the world, was nothing but a foolish superstition; and so it appeared, also, to Pliny's master, the Emperor Trajan, who told him to be as gentle as possible with the poor perverts who could not understand the beauty of Roman morality. And the good Emperor Marcus Aurelius (whose wonderful "Meditations" it does anybody good to read), although he, too, as the sole master of the world, felt it his duty to treat the Christians with corrective severity, if he did not actually persecute them, had a soft place in his heart for the "fanatics." But with all his excellent thoughts and intentions, he had inherited much of the same spirit of autocratic rule through force and cruelty, whose merciless hand fell upon Ben Hur and his unfortunate family, and very likely Marcus Aurelius would have looked upon the galley slave scene without a quiver of remorse or sympathy. But the world has moved on since then and the part that Christmas, and the event it celebrates have played in that movement is beyond the power of words to express.

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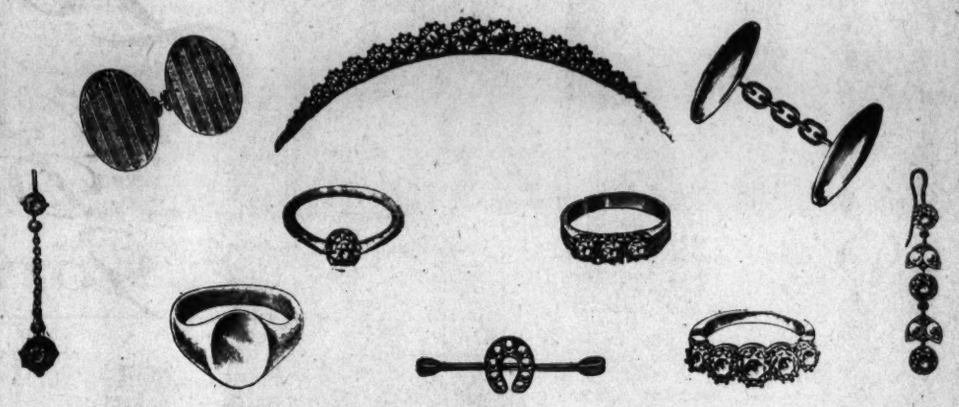

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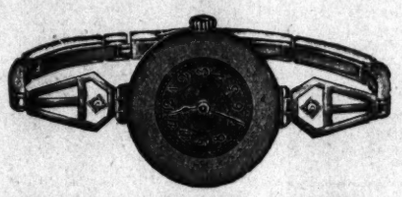

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Gossamer House Gowns

By Lady Duff-Gordon

The Beauty of This House Gown Depends Upon the Delicate Loveliness of the Tunic

One of "Lucile's" Triumphs of 1917. This Peignoir Is of Chiffon in Colors Inspired by an Early Morning Walk in the Great Designer's Garden

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

BY LADY DUFF-GORDON *("Lucile")*

THE nearer a house gown is to gossamer lightness the more it fulfills its function.

It must be of light and gracious quality. It must be as a beautiful shadow cast by the wearer's personality. Yet it must be as cheerful as a morning sunbeam. Because the last quality is of so great importance I would banish black from the possibilities for house gowns, unless a mourner insists upon it as an expression of her sad heart.

"Light as gossamer" is a phrase that falls easily from the lips. Yet few have a distinct idea of its meaning. It has a double meaning. Or it has two meanings. Gossamer is the fine web spun by a spider. Gossamer is also a fine form of gauze. A gown of gauze is a gossamer gown. Or a gown that by its lightness suggests the spider's web is a gossamer garment.

Designers of gowns should endeavor to give evening gowns that light quality. The evening robe of such quality is especially adapted to youthful wearers. The more they approach the fibre of gossamer the more beautiful are articles of lingerie. I have told you that they are of utmost desirability in house gowns.

The inspiration for the gown shown by the larger of the figures on this page was a spider's web which I saw shining in the dew in my garden last Summer. Walking down the path, I saw it stretched delicately yet boldly between two rose bushes. So delicate it was that a touch of the lightest finger would have flung it to the breeze. The child who insisted that the web was spun by the fingers of fairies on a loom of rose leaves I allowed to nurse her charming illusion. Appearance justified it, for the ugly little spinner had crawled off somewhere to take his breakfast of fly at a distance from his domicile. What need that she should know of his existence? Too soon the ugly facts of life intrude and will not be denied.

The colors on this house gown are three, with variants of the shades. Yet I copied nature precisely in the example of beauty furnished me by the bit of gossamer in my garden.

For the gossamer effect I selected the material most like gossamer. The lightest chiffon is the building material. Had I not been able to secure this most delicate of chiffons I would have found a filmy tulle or a diaphanous net. The sleeves, you see, are like a butterfly's wings in lightness, in variety of color and in shape. The skirt of chiffon over satin is obedient to the silhouette that is the mode. The wide girdle is of vari-colored ribbon, aiding the rainbow effect of the colors.

The second figure, less ornate, depends chiefly for its beauty upon the delicate loveliness of its tunic.

Both represent the triumphs of my studio this season, yet I have designed others as lovely. I recall with pleasure one which was a series of swathings in blue and rose chiffon. Like Salome's seven veils were these wrappings of chiffon. No two shades of the enwrapping gauzes were of the same shade of blue or the same variants of rose. Yet the colors were as fresh and lovely as the dawn. So like the dawn were they that I gave the exquisite peignoir the name, Morning's First Blush.

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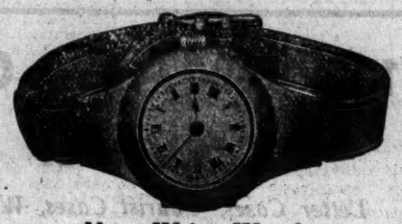

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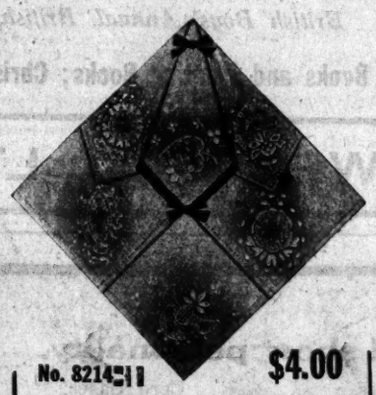

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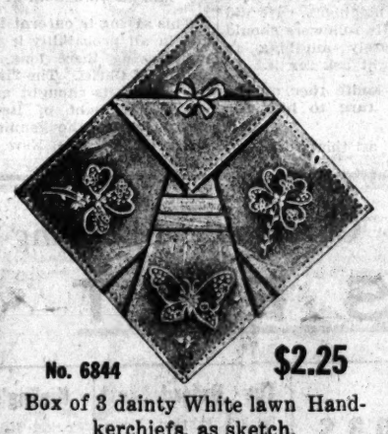

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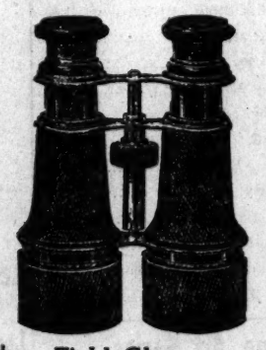

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Mysteries Of Christ's Teachings Made Plain by Syrian Interpreter

"Whatever else Jesus was, as regards his modes of thought and life and his method of teaching he was a Syrian of the Syrians."

This is the keynote of "The Syrian Christ," in which Abraham Mitrie Rihbany, a Syrian now resident in Boston, tries to make clear to Western minds the true meaning of the teachings of Jesus. He believes that many of these have been misunderstood, through our Occidental ignorance of Oriental habits of thought, modes of expression and manner of life. Says Mr. Rihbany:

"From the fact that I was born not far from where the Master was born, and brought up under almost identical conditions under which He lived, I have an 'inside view' of the Bible which, by the nature of things, a Westerner cannot have. And I know that the conditions of life in Syria of today are essentially as they were in the time of Christ, not from the study of the mutilated tablets of the archaeologist and the antiquarian, precious as such discoveries are, but from the simple fact that, as a sojourner in this Western world, whenever I open my Bible it reads like a letter from home."

The following paragraphs contain Mr. Rihbany's interpretation of some of the more striking of Jesus's teachings.

Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them that despitefully use you and persecute you.

The word translated "love" has many meanings, or shades of meaning, in the East, and does not necessarily imply affection as we understand it. In this passage its meaning is to be sought in the realm of pure idealism. "This," says Mr. Rihbany, "is the Master's law of love: Give your life and service to that power which merits your holiest regard and engages your purest affections, regardless of the evil and undeserving. Recognise no enemies and you shall have none. The only power which can defeat the designs of hatred is love."

If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee. If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee

This should be interpreted not literally, of course, for such hyperbole is used in everyday conversation in Syria. A man there says: "What I say to you is the truth, and if it is not, I will cut off my right arm at the shoulder;" "I promise you this, and if I fail in fulfilling my promise I will pluck out my right eye." And every one understands him to mean merely that he is very much in earnest. The true meaning is given in the words of St. Paul: "Neither yield ye your members as instruments of unrighteousness unto sin; but yield yourselves unto God, as those that are alive from the dead, and your members as instruments of righteousness unto God."

If any man will sue thee at law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also; and whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain.

This is another of those figurative expressions that arise from the Syrian practice of conveying an impression by words without any regard for their scientific accuracy. The Syrian expects to be judged not by what he says, but by what he means. The Oriental's speech is always "illustrated." He "loves to speak in pictures and to subordinate literal accuracy to the total impression of an utterance."

Give him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee, turn not thou away.

In this precept Jesus was merely reminding His hearers of the Mosaic law, as laid down in Leviticus, xxv., 35, which forbade an Israelite to charge interest on a loan to a fellow Israelite, and enjoined upon him the duty of caring for his poor and unfortunate neighbors. He did not intend that His followers should give indiscriminately anything to anybody who might ask for it.

Whosoever shall smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also.

Such precepts as this were not meant to prohibit the use of force in self-defense and for the protection of property, but were given as an antidote to that relentless law of revenge which required "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." For Jesus Himself drove the traders out of the temple by physical force. He does not preach a gospel of helplessness, bu en-enjoins a manly attitude toward peace and concord, in place of a constantly active desire for vengeance and strife among His creatures.

Mr. Rihbany quotes here the words used by a friend in welcoming him to his house: "You have extremely honored me by coming into my abode. I am not worthy of it. This house is yours; you can burn it if you wish. My children also are at your disposal; I would sacrifice them all for your pleasure. What a blessed day this is, now that the light of your countenance has shone upon us;" and so forth and so on. All of which meant nothing more than "I am delighted to see you; please make yourself at home." It is another example of the Oriental habit of speaking in pictures.

Verily I say unto you: If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain: "Remove hence to yonder place," and it shall remove.

Col. Robert Ingersoll was fond of challenging Christians to put this scripture to the test and thus convince him that the Bible was inspired. Says Mr. Rihbany: "To one well acquainted with the Oriental manner of speech this saying was meant not to fix a rule of conduct, but to idealise faith. In order to do this in real Syrian fashion, Jesus spoke of an infinitesimal amount of faith as being capable of moving the biggest object on earth. His disciples must have understood Him clearly, because we have no record that they ever tried to remove mountains by faith and prayer."

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God.

This saying is curernt in the East, and in all probability it was a common saying there long before the advent of Christ. The "intense positiveness of its thought and the unrestrained flight of its imagery" show clearly "the genuine Oriental character of this New Testament passage and that of the Teacher who uttered it. I can just hear the Master say it. Jesus's purpose was to state that it was extremely difficult for them that trust in riches to enter into the Kingdom of God. To this end He chose the biggest animal and the smallest opening known to His people and compared the impossibility of a camel passing through the eye of a needle with that of a man weighted down with earthly things becoming one with God."

And all the city was gathered together at the door.

This is an excellent example of the Oriental habit of verbal exaggeration. No Syrian would draw the conclusion that everybody in the city was at the door; the writer's object was not to determine the number but merely to glorify the great Teacher by indicating that many gathered to see Him. If he had written, as an Anglo-Saxon might have done, "Quite a number gathered at the door," his Oriental readers would have found his words "absolutely colorless and tasteless, an inexcusably parsimonious use of the imagination."

Give us this day our daily bread.

"I have often heard it said by 'up-to-date' religionists that the saying in the Lord's Prayer, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' was at best a lazy beggar's petition. It has been suggested that those words should be omitted from the prayer because they pertain to material things. And at any rate we can get our daily bread only by working for it. Yes, and the Oriental understands all that. But he perceives also that by working for his daily bread he does not create it, but simply finds it.

The Oriental does not know material things as the Occidental knows them. To him organic chemistry does not take the place of God. His center of gravity is the altar and not the factory, and back of his prayer for daily bread is the momentum of ages of mystic contemplation. From seed time until harvest, and until the bread is placed upon the family board, this man's attitude toward the 'staff of life' is essentially religious. In the name of God he casts the seed into the soil; in the name of God he thrusts the sickle into the ripe harvest; in the name of God he scatters his sheaves on the threshing floor and grinds his grain at the mill; and in the name of God his wife kneads the dough, bakes the bread and serves it to the family."

"Does it now seem strange, unnatural, or in any way out of harmony with the trend of her whole life for such a woman to pray, 'Give us this day our daily bread?' Shall we receive the gifts and forget the Giver?

Then came Peter and said to him; 'Lord, how oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?. Till seven times?' Jesus saith unto him; "I say not to thee, until seven times, but until seventy times seven."

"Seventy times seven" is not a precise number in the Orient, but is an idion signifying indefiniteness. Jesus used the expression just as Lamech used it in Gen. iv., 23, when he said: "If Cain shall be avenged sevenfold, truly Lamech seventy and sevenfold." His purpose was to make forgiveness a matter of disposition, sympathy and discretion, rather than of arithmetic. The passage is one of several, all illustrating the virtue of forgiveness which St. Matthew grouped together in this chapter.

Christmas Shopping

By William F. Kirk

Do your Christmas shopping early—
Get it off your mind.
Later on the clerks feel surly—
Now they're nice and kind.
Go and get that gift for mother
While you have the price.
Get that meerschaum pipe for brother
While the stock is nice.

Get your sister's furs tomorrow
Ere the nicest furs are gone,
Even if you have to borrow
Till your next week's pay is drawn.
Buy your sweetheart's present quickly,
Get that ring that she'll adore
While the stock is scattered thickly
O'er the counters in the store.

For your cousins and the others
Get the things you have in mind.
For their sisters and their brothers
Buy before the shops are lined.
Then, with all your gifts before you
For each grown-up, lass and lad,
When the Christmas sun shines o'er you
Buy a paper weight for Dad.

A Christmas Idyl

Now Polly has come home to spend
Her Christmas holidays,
And for a season there's an end
Of my unburdened ways;
For Polly must be entertained
And taken in and out,
And all the shekels I have gained
Must speed the merry rout!

With shopping trips and thes dansants
My afternoons fly by;
And that's not all my lady wants,
Though costs of living cry!
The dinners that enchant her heart,
The plays that end too soon,
Will drive me to the water cart
For many a dreary moon.

But though my pockets will be bare
Ere she goes back to school,
And I could well afford to spare
The sometimes golden rule,
One thing she cannot take from me
This time—right here I score!
My heart is safe from jeopardy,
For it was hers before!

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Jerusalem Refugees Tell Of Suffering In Holy Land

With Allied Army Only Few Miles F.om Famous City, Thousands of Natives Faced Starvation

Joseph S. Jordan
In the Philadelphia Public Ledger

Woe is Jerusalem!

Grim war has laid its wasteful touch on the land of patriarchs, prophets and kings. God's chosen people are fleeing the Holy City as they did two thousand years ago. Starvation is the scourge that is driving them. War's desolation is asweep of the Holy Land.

In the footsteps of our Savior, when he was on earth to preach the gospel of peace, servitors of war are tramping the sacred ground. In the wilderness and the mountain where He retired to mediate and pray, where His disciples and the multitudes followed Him, the Word of God is being set at naught by the works of war. Big guns frown from the heights of Mount Olivet.

War has not reached the city of kings and temples of gods. Its forerunner is spreading the work of desolation. Want is its advance agent. In the city where Pilate put the finishing touch to the world's great tragedy and whence flowed the prophecy of war upon wars and all nations embroiled in strife, with the end of the world in sight when the earth should be rocked with the tumult of battle, starvation is doing the war's cruel work. A forty-two-centimeter gun is the new cross on Calvary.

Outrages On Women

And in the wake of famine stalk disease and death and happenings to women worse than death. German soldiers have repeated the outrages on girls and women of Belgium and the eastern front. German officers are charged with having bartered money for the honor of women—money to buy food. Their object accomplished, they have taken the money back again.

These are the tales of desolation and want brought last week to New York by eighty-nine Jewish refugees from Jerusalem; brought out of the Land of Promise into the land of **reality by the charity of their fellow Jews and the protecting strong arm of the United States. One thousand** of them were expected, and the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society's home at 229 East Broadway was rent with wails and lamentations on the afternoon and night of their arrival, and the police reserves had to be called out to maintain order in the wide thoroughfare in front of the society.

For word had gone abroad that the remainder of the thousand had succumbed on the way to privation, or had been lost on the way out of the Holy Land, or drowned or torpedoed on the ocean almost within sight of the new promised land.

But nothing of the kind had happened. Only a few dropped out of the number which had started for New York a little more than four months ago. The larger party, not understanding that their expenses were being paid, feared the long trip through strange lands, fell back and remained in the land of want, preferring to take their chances there to risking new perils the magnitude of which they could only guess.

The situation in Jerusalem and other cities of the Holy Land was not entirely unknown to persons in this country; but it remained for these refugees to tell of the real horrors. An appeal for aid, for medicines and food reached this country in the latter part of 1915. In February of last year the collier Stirling left New York with the stuff for which the Palestine sufferers had asked.

Turkish Oppression

The collier got no further than Alexandria, being held there by the exigencies of the war. The cruiser Des Moines was sent to convoy the collier to Jaffa, and the Jewish distribution committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers asked the United States Government to turn the cruiser into a transport to bring to this country men, women and children who had claims on American citizenship. Consent was readily granted, but Ambassador Elkus found it impossible to get the refugees out from around Jaffa. Then appeal was made to the Turks for permission for these people to leave by way of Constantinople. Before this was granted America was in the great war. The Jewish committee guaranteed the expense of travel, but the Turks would not permit any one to leave who couldn't pay his or her way to Constantinople. Many who had the necessary funds feared to make the start, not understanding the fact that they were to be cared for after leaving Constantinople. Others grasped the opportunity as a last extremity and gave up their last cent to get out of the famine-ridden Holy Land. A thousand had written relatives in this country that they were to start, and the majority backing out at the last moment gave rise to the rumors on New York's East Side that they had perished.

Some of those who arrived at New York still had money or could put their hands on some on arrival. The majority of them were absolutely without funds and their sufferings were written in their faces. At the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society they tasted meat for the first time in four years. Children among the refugees had never seen kosher meat. The party comprised forty-two children, thirty women ranging in age from twenty to fifty, and seventeen men, most of them old.

Leon Levingson, a druggist in Jerusalem, told of the need of drugs and food and how helpless the city was without either.

Begging For Food

"Little children were begging piteously for food," he said, "but there was no food for them. Jerusalem is not a city of industries and the products of the Jewish colonies were bought by the Germans or the military duties were so great as to make production almost impossible. The Nathan Straus and Captain Dreyfus's kitchens in Jerusalem did all they could do, but when there was no food, no milk, no anything to be had, what could they do?

"I have seen babies and older children lying on the sidewalks dying from starvation, without any possible aid. All the people could do in those cases was to place a cloth over their little pinched faces to hide their sufferings from others."

M. Davidson, principal of a Jewish rabbinical college, told of the children who attended a sort of experimental school attached to the college. In 1914, he said, the attendance was 850. All that were left were 550, and of the remainder a small number had been sent out of the country by the Turks because their parents hadn't become naturalised. The rest died of starvation.

Charles Neiditch, of Hartford, Conn., was one of the fortunate ones in this band of pilgrims. He went to Palestine in 1913, attracted by what he deemed good opportunities for business in the Zionist movement in the colonies in the Holy Land. He is the only one of the fugitives who declared that he would return to the Holy City. But his return will be postponed until after the war.

He described the trip as one of wearisome travel, beset with doubts and difficulties. Our affairs in Constantinople were in the hands of the Swedish Ambassador, but it was not without considerable diplomatic treatment that they were enabled to leave that city. The party journeyed by train to Damascus and then to Aleppo, where it was detained several weeks before being allowed to proceed to Constantinople.

The women and children were in constant terror until safely out of the dominion of the Turk. At the Hebrew Shelter the refugees sent up a cheer when told that Djemal Pasha, former Governor of the province in which the Zionist colonies are located, had been removed from office. They predicted better treatment and a chance for life under any new administration. At Aleppo they were referred to a consul, and the consul asked them what kind of a consul they wanted. He had in his office the flags of all nations, and he would represent any of them at a price.

It was the Swedish Ambassador at Constantinople who finally advanced the money for the remainder of the journey, which took the refugees through cities of Austria-Hungary, where they received the best of treatment, and on to Berne, Switzerland, and from there to France.

Mr. Neiditch said that the starvation and desolation were confined to the cities of the Holy Land; that there was no distress in the colonies, which are self-supporting, notwithstanding the imposts on production. He was located at Pesach Tikvo (the Door of Hope). He is a Zionist.

Several students were in the party which found comfort and food in the Hebrew Shelter. They say they dare not give their names in speaking of political matters in the Holy City, for fear of Turkish reprisals on their families, citing cases where such things happened to the families of men who reached England and spoke of things as they were in unhappy Jerusalem.

They told, when guaranteed that their names would not be mentioned, of the fortifications in the Holy Land and corroborated the tales of starvation and the outrages on young women by German soldiers. Said one of them:

"Jerusalem looks like a military post. Autotrucks with guns and ammunition are continually passing through the city and more German than Turkish soldiers are seen there. The Turks have been guilty of no barbarity that we have observed, but it has not been so with the Germans. They have made girls and young women their sport. Their officers, perhaps more refined, have bartered for the virtue of young women, holding out to them the lure of gold for food.

"The call of hunger in many cases has been too great for the women and they have submitted themselves that they might stave off death from starvation. Then, often, after selling their souls, the officials would force them to return the money. This was a German officer's idea of humor.

"A commission of German engineers was sent to Jerusalem to search for new water for the German and Turkish troops. They had been trucking water from the city to the troops, but this used up too many horses and much of the water spoiled on the journey. The commission drafted a number of the students in our college to aid them in the search, and told them to say nothing of what they had seen, when they returned to Jerusalem, on fear of death.

Everywhere—Guns!

"But they did tell their fellow students. In the search for water they visited every known place made famous in the Bible in the environments of the Holy City. Every eminence was surmounted with big guns from Beersheba to Bethlehem, and on every hand they saw the soldiers of the Turks and Germans. The war seems getting very near to Jerusalem. We had no way of learning of the changes the war was making in our vicinity. We understood when we left that the Turks and Germans were still in possession of Bagdad, and now learn that the British have captured the city.

"The people of Jerusalem were too busy with their own needs to think much of the war. What their fate will be God only knows."

Again, after two thousand years, around the walls of the Holy City is heard the cry:

"Woe is Jerusalem!".

AMERICA RECEIVES FIRST DEATH LIST

Casualties Announced By War Office Include 3 Deaths—Result Of Raid

LOSSES IN NOVEMBER 3

Germans Attacked Salient Occupied For Instruction By Part Of Pershing Force

Killed

Private Thomas F. Enright; sister, Mrs. Mary Irwin, 6641 Premo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Private James B. Gresham; mother, Mrs. Alice Dodd, 1001 West Ohio Street, Evansville, Ind.

Private Merle D. Hay; father, Harry D. Hay, Glidden, Ia.

Wounded

Private Charles L. Orr; mother, Mrs. Sarah Regnell, R. F. D. 5, Lyons, Kas.

Private John J. Smith; brother, F. D. Smith, Ludington, Mich.

Private Charles J. Hopkins; brother, James W. Hopkins, Stanton, Tex.

Private George L. Box; father, James L. Box, 700 North Grady Street, Altus, Ok.

Private Homer Givens; father, William F. Givens, Cloverdale, Ala.

Captured And Missing

Private Frank E. McDougal; father, R. L. McDougal, 822 East First Street, Maryville,, Mo.

Sergt. Edgar M. Halyburton; father, George B. Halyburton, Stony Point, N. C.

Corp. Nicholas L. Mulhall; mother, Mrs. Bridget Mulhall, 189 Ninth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Corp. Edwin H. Haines; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Haines, Rural Free Delivery 4, Woodward, Ok.

Private Herchel Godfrey; father, William C. Oberst, 709 North Ridgeway Avenue, Chicago.

Private Vernon M. Kendall; father, Sam Kendall, Rural Free Delivery 2, Roll, Ok.

Private William P. Grigsby; mother, Mrs. Lizzie Grigsby, 1278 Willow Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

Private Daniel B. Gallagher; father, Neil Gallagher, Blockton, Ala.

Private John P. Lester; father, William Lester, Tutwiller, Miss.

Private Harry Langhman; mother, Ada R. Langhman, 461 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago.

Private Dewey D. Kern; mother, Mrs. Eva Tilton, Collins, Ia.

Private——Keckon; cannot be identified.

Washington, November 5.—The official casualty list of the losses of the American troops in France in their first clash with the Germans was given out by the War Department today.

The list was accompanied by the following announcement:

"The War Department has received a despatch from the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces which states that before daylight November 3 a salient occupied for instruction by a company of American infantry was raided by the Germans. The enemy put down a heavy barrage fire, cutting off the salient from the rest of the line. Our losses were three killed, five wounded and twelve captured or missing. The enemy's losses are not known. One wounded German was taken prisoner."

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Last September a greatly improved service was brought into operation on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and has proved immensely popular. The increase of the passenger traffic has been remarkable and the accommodation has been taxed to the utmost. It would be well, therefore, for those who intend taking advantage of the cheap week-end return tickets issued by the Railway to ring up the Station Enquiry Office, North 3199 for reservations to be made.

Christmas Presents

HOPE BROTHERS & Co.

Offer a Unique Opportunity

Prices Genuinely Marked Down

BUY RIGHT NOW:

NOTE; This company has been and still is a purely Chinese concern. It is now amalgamated with the well-known firm of MAY WAR LEE & Co., Watch and Clock Dealers.

LARGE STOCKS OF CHOICEST WINES TO SELECT FROM

PLACE YOUR CHRISTMAS ORDERS EARLY

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73, Szechuen Road Telephone 2021

for her

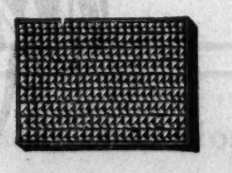
A large shipment

of

BORDEN'S MILK CHOCOLATE KUBES

and

BORDEN'S .·. .·. CARAMELS



has just arrived and is for sale

AT ALL DEALERS

Connell Bros. Company

Agents

Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1917

NEARLY 1,000 PACKARD MEN CALLED TO COLORS

Women Substitutes In Many Factory Department; Do Good Work, But Don't Like Overalls

Nearly 1,000 men having been called to the colors from among the Packard Motor Car Company's employes, it has been necessary to introduce workers into the factory, to maintain production of motor carriages, together with an increased production of trucks in response to government demand.

In line with Packard thoroughness, a school has been established to train women in upholstering, trimming and other work calling for skilled operatives.

In numerous departments of the factory, women are taking the place of men who have gone to the front or are in some way serving the nation. Most of the women employed are in the carriage division as their natural ability can be utilised to better advantage in that department. Women are now making tops and curtains, doing all sorts of inspection work and handling various small chassis parts. A large number are operating drill presses and automatic screw machines. Clerical work, such as keeping time cards and doing the routine office work of the various factory departments, is now largely done by women.

Frank Cheske, labor supervisor, says he is greatly pleased with the way in which women take up work in the factory. He says they learn as quickly as men, and he believes that in some departments they are more efficient than men although these departments have been employing men exclusively for years. Women workers take a great deal of pride in being able to do as much work as their brothers and being able to do it as thoroughly and accurately. Many of the women have had previous factory experience. Some of them have come to Detroit from the East. In certain parts of the carriage division the work of women has actually made for increased production. For the duration of the war, it is believed that the employment of women may be an increasing factor in enabling the Packard company to meet the demand for motor carriages, which have been and are a greater economic influence on the efficiency of America in the war than many realise.

The Safety First Department in the factory has prescribed costumes for the women workers. These may be either loose overalls or jumpers, or bungalow aprons made of Khaki or overall material. Women must wear caps to protect their hair. Host of the young women who are in the factory prefer not to wear overalls.

Auto Items

Motorists returning from Canada report that a considerable proportion of the automobiles one sees scurrying about Winnipeg, Manitoba, nowadays carry between the two halves of their windshield a button bearing the inscription "R. S."

The khahi colored emblem it appears was devised by the Winnipeg Automobile Club and is issued to motorists by A. C. Emmett, the secretary. "R. S." means returned soldier and the idea is that when you are out driving and have room for one more, you display the "R. S." sign as an invitation to a returned soldier to join you in your car.

The cost of motoring is steadily decreasing.

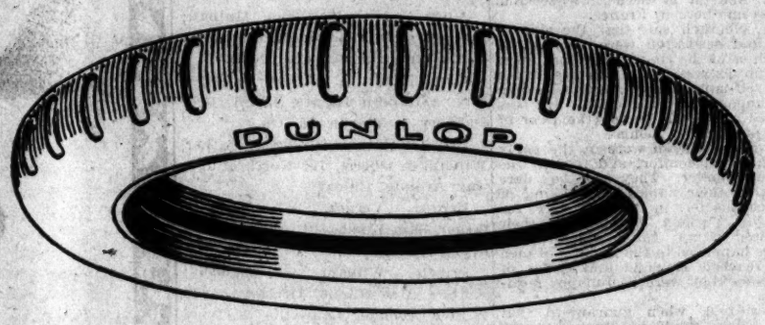
Tires are higher, gasoline is higher, oil is higher, the cars themselves are being advanced somewhat in price, and yet the motorist of 1917 is riding at a lower cost per mile than he did in 1910.

The present economy of motor car traveling comes as the direct result of advances in automobile engineering and big quality production.

In 1910 an automobile purchaser paid around $3,500 for a big heavy car that ate up a gallon of gasoline every six or seven miles, that wore out tires, and that—like most automobiles built in those days—was in the repair shop a good deal of the time.

In 1917 the automobile purchaser can secure a car for nearly half the price of 1910 that he wouldn't trade for several of the 1910 models of many motor car manufacturers. He gets double and treble the mileage out of a gallon of gas or a set of tires. His 1917 car runs days, nights and Sundays, winter and summer, with only an occasional tuning up and adjustment.

When you add in the time a 1917 motorist saves in a hundred ways over the motorist of 1910, when you add in the vastly increased comfort and pleasure of the 1917 motorist over the motorist of 1910, and when you take into consideration the added traveling radius, the added cleanliness and added luxury—well, your present day motorist has a decided edge on his predecessor of seven years ago.



75% DUNLOP'S A CENSUS

of tyres fitted to all vehicles in Shanghai proves that Dunlop's are used in overwhelming majority. No less than 75 per cent. run on Dunlop tyres, the remaining 25 per cent. representing all other makers.

This is proof positive of the popularity of Dunlop's—popularity founded not on experiment but on experience.

Join the majority, if you are not already a member of it, and judge for yourself as others have judged before you. The pioneer tyre is still the most popular because it is still THE BEST.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.

FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY

TELEPHONE 2248. 20 KIUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI. CABLES: PNEUMATIC.

G. W. W. SPECIALTIES

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Over and onward they go— far in the lead!

GOODYEAR TIRE PERFORMANCES

led cars into **FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH** and **FIFTH** places in all the main racing events in America this year. Besides this, sixty well-known car manufacturers in America specify **GOODYEAR** as regular tire equipment on their products.

And **TODAY** more motorists in Shanghai use **GOODYEAR TIRES** than ever before.

WHY? Because the exclusive features of **GOODYEAR TIRES**, with the **ALL-WEATHER TREAD**, give longer service and greater mileage. Their extreme **RESILIENCY** and **DURABILITY** make them **DEPENDABLE** and **ECONOMICAL**

LET YOUR NEXT BE A GOODYEAR

Obtainable at all motor houses or by Telephoning Central 608

Just Arrived!

THE SMITH FLYER

Large enough for two persons; strong enough to carry 350 lbs.

FOR ADULTS OR JUNIORS

Unexcelled for light delivery and messenger service

Wheel Base..... 68" Tread .....38"

65 miles per gallon of gasolene

Speed 25 miles per hour

Easy to start Easy to manipulate

A few left **Price Tls. 235**

Thor

THE GREATEST

MOTOR CYCLE

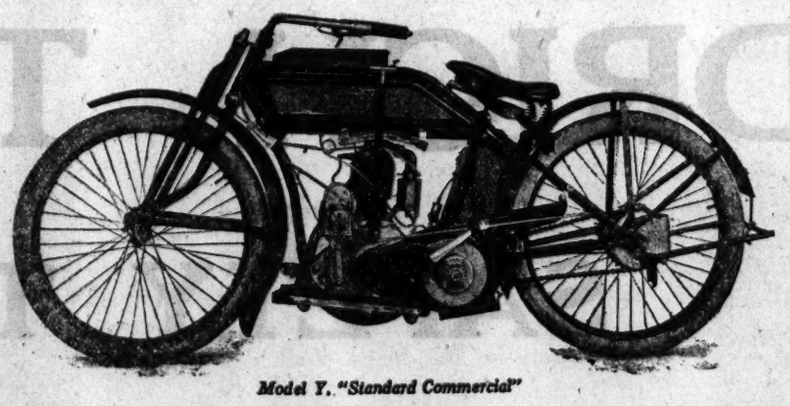
manufactured for

Quality, Economy, Reliability, Power

THIS IS WHAT YOU WILL FIND IN THE THOR

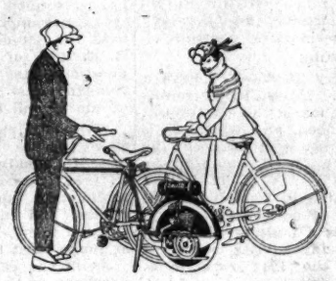
The famous Thor Motor is known throughout the entire world for efficiency and quality. A demonstration will convince you of the merits of the Thor.

Full particulars on application **Prices Tls. 295**



Model Y. "Standard Commercial"

LEG POWER IS OUT-OF-DATE



just as manual labor is where machines have been perfected. Cyclists abreast of the times realize this, they no longer pedal a bicycle. They use a

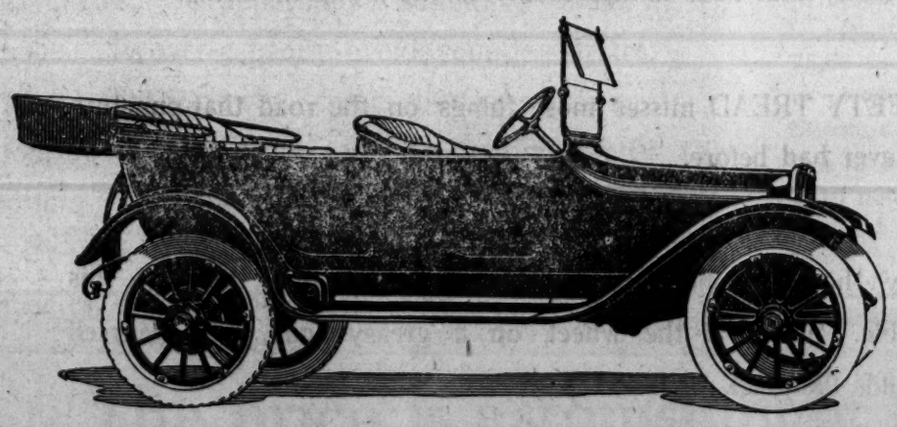
SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

It is a power plant for bicycles: it drives you along at the speed you want to ride. Attach it to your bike in seconds: makes cycling a pleasure.

100 miles per gallon of gasolene

Send for particulars. Price Tls. 90.00

Arriving



DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

This is the car you will eventually buy for

—Comfort—Pleasure—Economy—

YOU KNOW FROM REPUTE WHAT A WONDERFULLY GOOD CAR IT IS. YOU KNOW THAT OWNERS OF THE CAR ARE ITS MOST ENTHUSIASTIC SALESMEN

The quality is never questioned. Repairs are rarely rendered necessary except by accident or abuse

A DEMONSTRATION WILL CONVINCE YOU OF ITS MERITS

Book yours now—14 en route—A few left.

Peking and Tientsin—E. W. Frazar: Hongkong—International Commercial Trading Co.

Leading Importers of

METALS Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.

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Railway & Steamship Supplies
Electrical Equipment & Power Plants
Textile Machinery
Building Materials
Woodworking Machinery
Chemical Plants Sundry Lines

Helps To Harrassed Motor Car Owners

Grease Leaks From Ford Axle

Editor Query Dept.—Please tell me a permanent means of preventing grease from leaking to the brake drums of my Ford car. Have had new washers put in but with no results.

P. J. D., Jr.

The prime cause of this trouble is the use of too much grease in the differential. There seems to be a prevailing opinion among Ford owners as well as garage men that the differential housing must be full of grease. This is not the case, and it is sufficient to use 1¼ pounds of of good dope. If that quantity is used it will fill the differential one-third full and will bring the level of the grease to a point 1½ inches below the level of the oil hole in the housing.

It would be wise for you to again replace the washers and clean out the old grease, refilling to the amount indicated.

Storing Car For Winter

Editor Query Dept.—What must I do in storing my car for the Winter in an unheated garage? MRS. J. A.

Let the air in the tires down to forty pounds, jack up all four wheels, let water out of radiator, cover all exposed metal parts with oil, take battery out of car and turn same over to a battery station to take care of for you, put up top and coat with a good top preparation, depending upon the material. It may also be well to have carbon taken out of cylinder and clean plugs so deposit will not harden too much during Winter.

Thermo-Regulator

Editor Query Dept.—I have a Buick car and want to fit a thermo-regulator on same. Where can one be purchased?

A.Fr.

We do not believe these can be fitted to the Buick as yet, as it is generally a built-in proposition. You should get in touch with the Fulton Company, Knoxville, Tenn., which makes the thermostatic controls.

Timing Is Wrong

Editor Query Dept.—1. I have a 1916 Maxwell. Have a lot of trouble that seems to be in the carburetor. It seems to flood, and when it is cranked at times you can see the vapor puff out. It will not start by cranking, but I have to let it run down an incline to start it. There seems to be a good spark.

2. There is a fault in the panel, and the company advises me to get a panel like the 1917 cars have. Would the wiring be the same?

W. H. Van Z.

1. The fact that the gas puffs back when you crank shows that your timing is wrong. Move the cam shaft ahead one tooth and note results, the intake is probably remaining open too long on the compression stroke.

Car Continues To Smoke

Editor Query Dept.—I have a 1917 Stearns which continually smokes. I do not use too much oil, but cannot seem to make it stop. I have tried heavier oil, to no avail. M. W.

You may be running on too rich a mixture; try cutting this down. Try the compression and see if you are getting a leak past the pistons.

H. C.

Ring Leaks

Editor Query Dept.—I have a car, which I have equipped with patent rings. Although the car has been repaired by experts, the N. 3 cylinder leaks. What is the trouble?

HARRY.

The ring evidently does not fit in that cylinder, and should be replaced. Perhaps that cylinder has become scored in some way. If it has, it may have to be reground.

Advanced Timing Effects

Editor Query Dept.—What is the effect of advancing the timing, as regards hill climbing? I. J. V.

Advancing the timing increases the maximum speed of the car, but lessens its ability to pull at low speeds. It has very much the same effect as decreasing the gear reduction.

Taken Storage Battery Apart

Editor Query Dept.—I have taken my storage battery apart and am now unable to wire it. Will you please publish a diagram of this wiring? J. S.

You will have take this to the battery shop, as it is beyond the scope of the amateur to reassemble a storage battery, owing to the necessity for giving it a thorough "forming charge."

Another Million From Studebaker Co.

Corporation Subscribes Heavily To 2nd Liberty Loan; 'Our Duty,' Says Erskine

For the second time Studebaker has subscribed a million dollars to the Government to help win the fight for democracy. President A. R. Erskine, of the Studebaker Corporation, has announced that his company has purchased $1,000,000 of the Second Liberty Loan.

"We have made this second purchase because we felt it our duty," says Mr. Erskine. "It takes billions to feed, clothe and munition our soldiers; to build guns, ships, airplanes; and to transport and protect our men. Those of us who stay at home must furnish the money."

As in the case of the $1,000,000 purchase of the First Liberty Loan, employes of the Corporation will be given an opportunity to buy a bond of one of the denominations on the partial payment plan. This method was found to be very satisfactory and successful at the time of the first loan, hundreds of the employes of the factories in South Bend and Detroit taking advantage of the opportunity to show their patriotism in a substantial manner.

The Studebaker Corporation has subscribed for $1,000,000 of these bonds, and to assist its employes in showing their patriotism and appreciation by doing their part, it will sell $300,000, or more, of these bonds to its employes, on exceptionally easy payment terms, which will enable them to help the country without suffering serious deprivation.

How To Locate Engine Troubles

While hunting for some obscure engine trouble, keep constantly in mind the fivefold nature of the problem. Four conditions are absolutely necessary for an engine to start, and one more to keep running.

The first four may be classed as ignition, compression, carburetion and lubrication. The last is cooling. Given the five conditions above, nothing but an overload can stop the engine. If they are faulty, the engine loses power. If they are deficient, the engine will not run.

Lubrication may be tested very easily by cranking by hand. Note if the crank turns easily without drag. There will be more or less stiffness in a new engine, which must be considered. Compression may be tested the same way. As each cylinder comes on compression it resists and shows a certan springiness or tendency to spring back, which is characteristic of good compression.

To distinguish between ignition and carburetion troubles, prime engine with gasoline either through the compression cocks or by removing spark plugs. Crank engine to start it. If it refuses to start, ignition trouble is indicated. If it starts and stops, carburetion trouble is shown.

Having eliminated above factors, start engine and watch for overheating. This will be shown by steam at radiator, smoky engine, loss of power, preignition and knocking.

Rushing Work On The Standard Army Truck

Contracts have been awarded to more than 100 firms for truck parts for the standardised trucks being manufactured for the U. S. Government. The contracts call for delivery of these trucks to start January 1 at the rate of 3,000 per month. It is believed that when this program is in full swing the production will greatly exceed that figure. Instead of shipping these trucks they are to be assembled at different points and delivered under their own power to mobilisation centers carrying war supplies.

Two Submarine KINGS

-Proving that you can't keep a good car down

SOUTH AFRICA

KING WILLIAMS TOWN, JULY 24, 1917

"The King Car which I used as demonstrator has just finished a trip to Cape Town and back without any mechanical trouble or adjustments whatever, the only thing that has happened is that the top of one rear spring bolt has come off. Some of the rivers crossed were full and the water rose to the height of the headlamps and radiator, but the car went through without stopping and is in perfect condition after the 1300 mile trip, most of it being done in rainy weather. The tyres also are worn very, very little when one takes into consideration the state of the roads travelled. South African roads are by no means billiard tables."

A. VERNON EVERITT

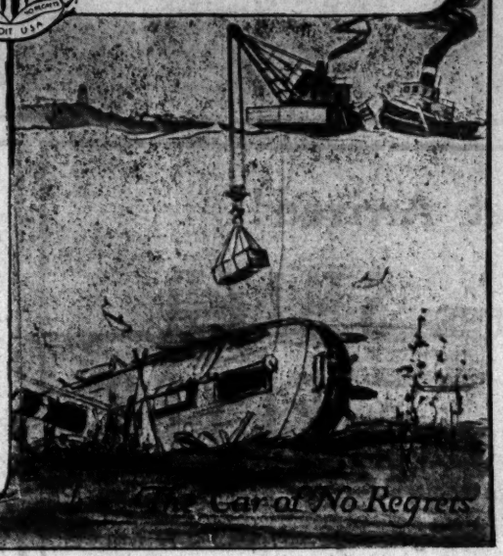
CHINA

HONGKONG, JULY 16, 1917

King Eight Touring Car (No. 6720) sent to European Russia via Vladivostok in munition ship—Steamer wrecked off Chinese coast—After three months in salt water and eaten by corrosive acids from explosives, King car was raised and sold at auction—Purchased by an English merchant, (name on request) of Hongkong, who, though inexperienced mechanically, took car to pieces with aid of coolie, labelling each part, and re-assembled—Car ran perfectly on first trial—Mr.—— says: "The engine and its parts are perfect, no car could possibly run better, this after three months in salt water mixed with all sorts of ammunition chemicals."

King Motor Car Company

DETROIT



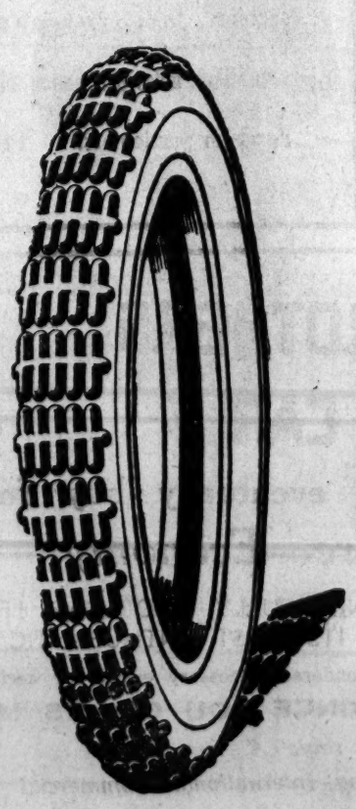
CHINA DISTRIBUTORS

ARKELL & DOUGLAS, INC.

38 Canton Road Phone Central 2002

GOODRICH TYRES

SAFETY TREAD



THE GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD, with its resilient, road-gripping fingers of superfine rubber is the surest prevention of the skid yet invented. These fingers of live rubber penetrate surface grease and grip the road-bed with a certainty that adds immeasurably to the joy of motoring.

Furthermore, the GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD misses most things on the road that puncture, and gives you greater mileage than you ever had before.

These are FACTS. Motorists by thousands have proved them—are proving them at this moment—on every kind of road imaginable. Seated at the wheel, on a greasy road, you yourself will realize how the SAFETY TREAD holds the road.

The Central Garage Company

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai Distributors Telephone No. 2661

BRAINS AND MOTORS
AND THE HUDSON SUPER-SIX.

Let us put the matter this way:

A man with brains does better work than the man without them. No matter what the work is. Even for drudgery you prefer the man with brains. So with the motor in your car. No matter what the task is. No matter if the speed and power are utilized or not. The motor which excels all others will always serve you best.

80% More Efficient:

The Super-Six invention—patented by Hudson—has added 80 per cent. to this motor's efficiency.

The factory has proved that by official tests—for speed, for endurance, for hill-climbing and for quick acceleration. In all these respects the Super-Six outperforms any other stock car built.

The power that results and the speed that results are beyond your requirements, we know. Yet every moment, and in every situation, that super-capacity means a twice-better car.

No Added cost:

Mark first that the Super-Six means no added cost. No car of the Hudson grade sells any lower. Few sell as low as this.

The extra power is attained without adding cylinders or by adding size. Dozens of cars have like-size motors in them.

The Super-Six, on the contrary, yields important economies. It apparently doubles a motor's endurance. Its over-capacity avoids countless strains. And all this extra power comes through lessening vibration. It results from reducing friction pretty near to nil.

So the Super-Six motor, despite all its supremacies, costs you less than to go without it.

No Feats Like These Ever Before Performed

Fastest time in the world's greatest hill climb up world's highest highway to summit of Pike's Peak—against 20 contestants—made with a Hudson Super-Six Special.

Also these records all made under American Automobile Association supervision by a certified stock cars in these tests.

100 miles in 80 min., 21.4 sec., averaging 74.67 miles per hour for a 7-passenger touring car with driver and passenger.

75.69 miles in one hour with driver and passenger in a 7-passenger touring car.

Standing start to 50 miles an hour in 16.2 sec.

One mile at the rate of 101.53 miles per hour.

1819 miles in 24 hours at average speed of 75.8 miles per hour.

It Means to You This:

It means a car which can pass any other whenever you wish. It means a car to out-distance others without going faster. That because of quick get-away whenever you slow down.

With its 76 horse-power you rarely need to change gears for traffic.

It means utter smoothness, due to lack of vibration.

It means doubled endurance, due to lessened friction. It means less strain. No ordinary driving taxes half its capacity.

Those are major advantages—too great to sacrifice when you buy a fine car to keep.

Within 10% of Perfect:

The Super-Six has removed four-fifths of the friction in former motors. It comes within 10 per cent. of an utterly frictionless motor. So a better motor is improbable. The Super-Six will retain its supremacy.

In beauty, quality and luxury, this car attains what seems to be the limit. Styles may change in a minor way. But there seems no way ever to build a finer car.

A lesser car will mean years of regret. The Super-Six will mean supremacy so long as the car exists. 150 per day are now built.

The price is astonishingly low because of favorable exchange

Call and inspect the Super-Six, take a ride and be convinced.

SOLE AGENTS:

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Kaiser Bill's Car Only One In Germany On Pneumatics

Crown Prince and Hindenburg Forced to Take Bumps On Hard Tires

The only automobile in Germany running on pneumatic tires is Kaiser Whilhelm's. Even the Crown Prince is denied this luxury. Along with Von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Von Mackensen and others, the Crown Prince bumps along on tires filled with rags, compressed cork and paper.

These observations form but a small part of an anthology of facts gathered by Victor Van der Linde, special technical representative of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber company of Akron, who just returned from Europe after long study of tire conditions abroad. In some countries tires are not to be had at all, according to Van der Linde, except at a fabulous price and only after a dozen or two high government officials have had one on the witness stand for weeks, literally speaking; gasoline is worth more than champagne and is obtainable only with government consent, and nine-tenths of the automobiles are not running.

"German scientists have tried to offset the scarcity of rubber by compounding what they call synthetic rubber," says M. Van der Linde, "but in this they have been unsuccessful. Both Germany and Austria and countries bounding them, with the exception of those that are at war with them, are in bad plight. Really, the only car running with inner tubes in Germany today is that of the kaiser.

Dirt And Sand

Some tires have even been filled with sand and dirt, and this refers only to those cars that have ragged casings left. Most automobiles have ground away their shoes and move about on rims bound with rope. I was fortunate to find a taxicab in Berlin—a taxicab is rare there now—and experienced the sensation of riding in a machine having nothing but ropebound wheels. It was just like riding on a wagon. There isn't a bicycle tire left in Germany outside of those on military bicycles.

No Rubber

"Germany had little crude rubber in stock at the outbreak of the war. Since then she has been depending on what she could smuggle through the mails and what she could buy from Sweden. Single sheets of rubber were sent in letters from the United States until Gerat Britain opened these and confiscated the contents. After this channel had been closed she purchased large numbers of automobiles in this country and had them shipped to Sweden. There she stripped the automobiles of the tires and abandoned brand-new machines to the Swedes. But now Great Britain permits no cars shipped to Sweden with tire equipment."

Tire Prices

Mr. Van der Linde gave the prevailing price of tires in the following countries:

Germany—None to be had.
Austria—None to be had.
Sweden—$550 for a tire if you have a permit from Royal Automobile Club.
Norway—$460 with permit.
Denmark—$320 for a tire if you can find one and give written assurance to government that it will not go to Germany.
Holland—$350 for a tire with government guarantee.
Russia—$100 for one tire.
Great Britain—$90 for one tire.
France—$90 for one tire.
Italy—$100 for one tire.
Spain—$125 for one tire.

Gasoline Prices

"Gasoline," Mr. Van der Linde said, "is as big a problem as tires. In no country can you get it without government permit, and in Germany the prices are practically prohibitive."

This is the European scale of prices on "gas."

Germany, $6 a gallon.
Austria, $6 a gallon.
Great Britain, 95 cents a gallon.
France, $1.25 a gallon.
Sweden, $1.75 a agllon.
Holland, $1.50 a gallon.
Denmark, $1.35 a gallon.
Italy, $1 a gallon.
Spain, $1.10 a gallon.
Greece, $1.60 a gallon.

Mr. Van der Linde said that Spain had taken adavntage of its neutrality to build up a big automobile industry and has built truck haulage systems equal to our railroads. Shortage of railroad equipment forced Spain to adopt the truck as the chief means of travel.

Willys Named to Head Army Recreation Fund

Overlated Chief To Direct Campaign For Raising Huge Sum For War Camps

The executive and organising ability of John N. Willys, head of Willys-Overland, Inc., of Toledo, has been called into full play in connection with the raising, under his supervision, of a war camp community recreation fund of $3 for every soldier and sailor in the service of Uncle Sam. He will have associated with him in the big task, men of national prominence in nearly every city in the country.

President Wilson, in a recent letter, expressed appreciation of Mr. Willys's willingness to serve the country in this respect and wished the work every success. The letter was made public by the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy, when the appointment of Mr. Willys to direct the campaign was announced.

The huge fund is to be used in providing hospitality and wholesome recreation for the enlisted men in communities adjacent to the training camps. Six or eight weeks will be devoted to the campaign, and the leaders in the movement hope to have the fund oversubscribed before the expiration of that period. National campaign headquarters has been established in Washington, D. C.

Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the joint departmental commission, joined in the appointment of committeemen who will assist Mr. Willys.

Heavy Exports Of Motor Fuel And Oil

Exports of gasoline, naphtha, etc., from America for the seven months ending with July, 1917, show a total of 214,986,595 gallons, of the value of $51,438,535, as compared with 198,147,553 gallons, of the value of $36,282,431, for the same period in 1916. Crude oil exported for this period was as follows: 1917, 96,279,399 gallons, value $4,433,610; 1916, 94,822,841, value $4,233,164.

Other figures for these periods are: Lubricating oil, 1917, 156,306,919 gallons, value, $29,391,389; 1916, 154,571,974 gallons, value, $24,646,749.

LIGHTING TROUBLES

Owners of cars wired by the singlewire method should examine the ground connection at frequent intervals. A loose or corroded ground will often cause dim burning and sometimes it may even eliminate all flow of current.

BRISCOE

"The Car with the Half-Million Dollar Motor"

is the product of American brains and French workmanship. Designed and constructed in "Gay Paree" it has, like the Parisienne, that charming "chicness" that gives to the car its ideal appearance. Then, too, there are its dependability and strength to remember, and its small gasolene consumption, all combining to make the BRISCOE the best Car for its value today.

Out of our last shipment, we have only two Cars left, one 5-passenger Touring and one 4-passenger Club Roadster.

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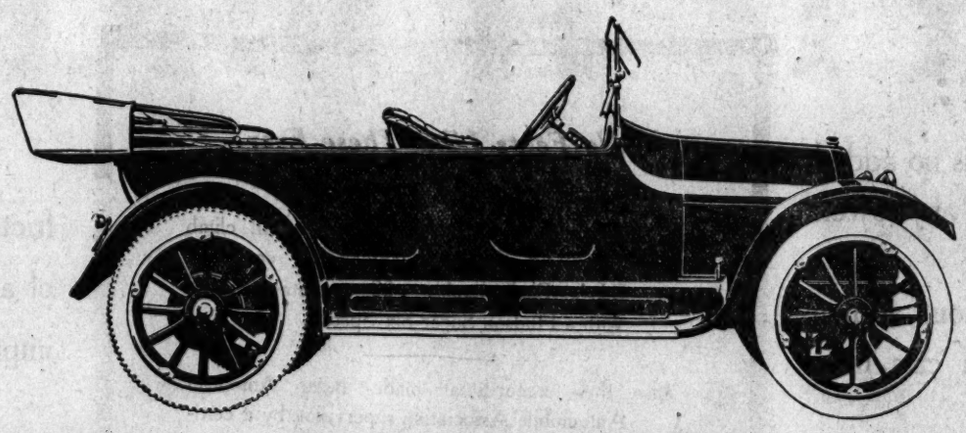

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Exchange Is High
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IN size, appearance, power and comfortable riding qualities, in equipment and thorough construction, the Overland so far surpasses any other car ever offered at anywhere near its price as to leave no room for comparison. Its stylish streamline body, beautifully finished, is the work of past-masters in body design. Its cleancut chassis construction shows Overland strength and precision in every detail.

Complete—Ready for the Road.

Streamline body, underslung rear springs, detachable rims, self-starter, electric lighting, electric horn.

Ignition by Bosch Magneto

If you want a high-grade car at a low price, you want an Overland. If you want a car of small up-keep-cost, you want an Overland.

MODEL 75 is an Overland clear through, which means that its motor produces an abundance of smooth, never-failing power: that the body is roomy and comfortable, supported on long easy springs; that every detail of construction is as good as the finest materials and workmanship can make it.

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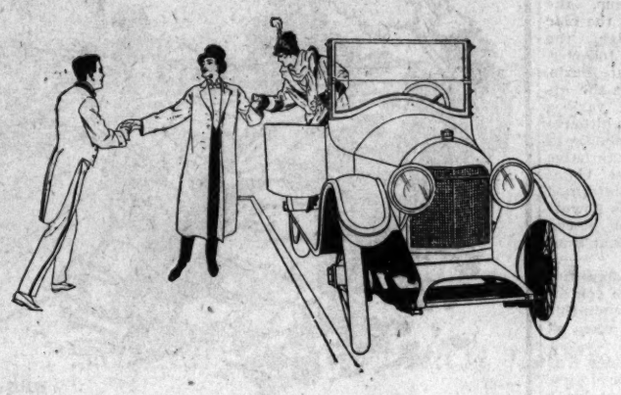

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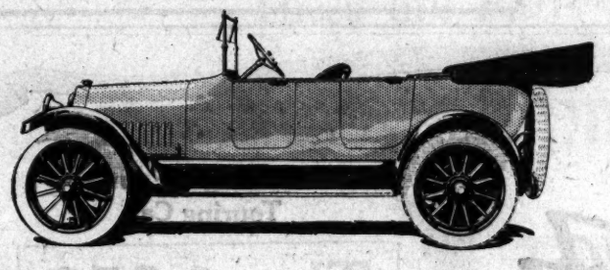

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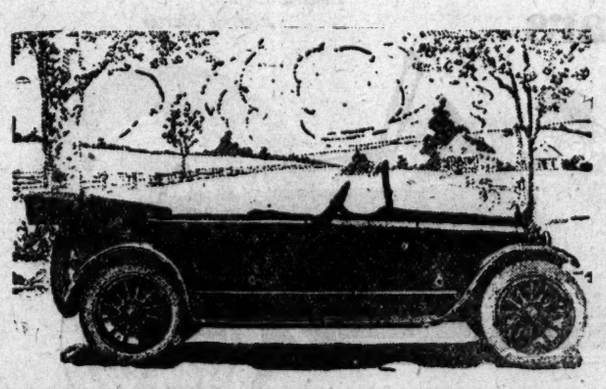

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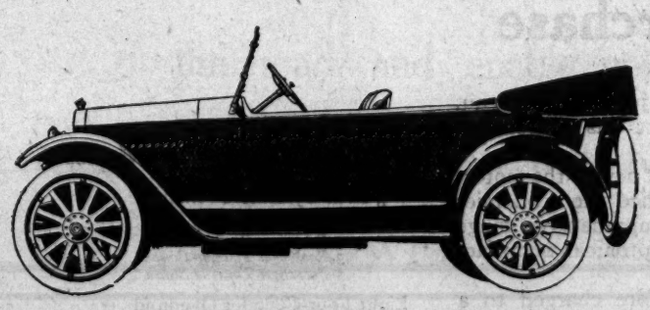

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A Sprightly Story Of The American Ambulance Corps

(By Blanche McManus. in Motor)

Oyez! Oyez!! Oyez!!! Hear, then, the words of Marechal Joffre:

"The first American unit taking part in the war to be saluted on French soil was composed of American Ambulance volunteers."

This went on record when but a few weeks ago the Marechal reviewed on a parade ground near Paris one of the many units, or sections, of the American Field Ambulance as it was on its way to take up duty on the French front. The boys deserved the distinction. This was before the "Sammies" and "Teddies" had landed.

The "Ambulance Boys," "the Boys," "Our Boys," as we invariably speak of them here in Paris (for to be aged twenty in this enterprising corps of enthusiasts is to be accounted elderly) were the first Americans to volunteer as a body, in their own right, in this world war, were the first to sport a distinctive American uniform on the French front, first to render a collective service to France.

"We want to do something to help France," is the refrain from all their young lips. It is the same chivalrous attitude that Young America would naturally assume towards a beautiful and gracious woman who had been insulted by a ruffian. France recognises this and loves them for it as her own sons.

I call this ambulancing in Paris because Paris is the "tee" from which the ardent ambulancer drives off—the ball in this case being a chic little horizon-blue motor ambulance manned by an enthusiastic brace of young Americans in khaki. They tee off for the round there (to continue the golfing simile) to link up the first line trenches with base hospitals. The course now flagged with the "Star Spangled Banner."

The gallant and daring exploits of the boys are many and brilliant, their citations in "orders-of-the-day" and decorations of the French government—escutcheons splashed with blood—have been many as has been recorded in the communiques from day to day. But I tell here of the Paris end of their work, for Paris after all is one of the lines of the fighting front, and the life just as interesting.

Since our entry into the war they have been arriving on the Paris boulevards by hundreds each week; the city is swarming with them; the general headquarters at Passy is swamped; all are clamoring for a chance "to shove," as they express it, the steering wheel around the speedway of history to that final victory, a goal which has never for a moment been lost sight of.

There are three corps of these devoted young Americans in France, the smallest being that of the Red Cross Ambulance, composed largely of older men whose uniforms are distinguished by blue on the collars of their khaki suits and a red cross insignia on the forepeak of their big pan-cake caps; they are familiarly known as the Norton-Harjes Contingent. The big organisation, and the first to enter the field was the American Field Service Ambulance, which has only within the month put forth a shoot known as the American Field Service, thus enlarging its scope so as to include the motor truck transport in general.

The unique position that the ambulance field service has made for itself has resulted from its system of recruiting directly from our American colleges, thus having secured for its excellent work the very flower of American youth with discipline and traditions of the best already instilled into their minds.

The American Field Ambulance Service has at the present time more than seven hundred of its motor ambulances in the Service Sanitaire of the French Army in the war zone, as well as on the eastern front with headquarters at Salonica. Silent Cadillacs, lordly Packards and flitting Fords in the great bulk, along with most other well-known American *marques*, to say nothing of an inter-sprinkling of foreign cars from sequestered Mercedes to ancient Panhards. Twenty odd sections are continually in service at the front with a proportionate quota resting at the rear or being doctored in the automobile hospital for their own mechanical ills.

Three or four new sections are being sent out each week as newcomers arrive and cars are available. A shipload of the latter torpedoed sets things back a bit, but with American ingenuity the boys jump to any breach that opens and if the weekly roster of the section and forty odd boys have been sent today, their own chance is likely to come tomorrow. There are continually two hundred of the boys shaping and forming themselves for their new work on the drill-ground outside of Paris awaiting their striking off. In Paris and out the regulation clothed ambulancer sports a touch of red on his khaki collar and his soft-crowned, leather-visored cap with its rakish backward tilt has set a new style in hats for the Paris modiste who has given it a new turn so that it now blossoms out on la belle Parisienne's charmingly coiffed head as a dream in velvet and satin and chicness.

The Paris headquarters is located in a fine old suburban mansion at Passy which once had the honor of sheltering Benjamin Franklin. The house stands back in its garden, behind high walls after the classic French fashion and it and its surroundings may be said to form a Franco-American shrine which will be the end of many an after-the-war pilgrimage. It is for the moment one of the most animated spots in Paris.

A wave of virile animation has swept over the fine old mansion in its stately park. The young ambulancers overflowed its doors and the greensward of the surrounding garden, there were not enough chairs for them all to sit upon, nor enough tables for them to sit down to. They were bunked in the garret, in the basement and in tents in the park. Barracks of a kind suitable to the mild climate of Paris were run up under the same benign skies under which Franklin first trapped the electric fluid by kite and key from the ether above.

Meanwhile the boys were all clamoring to be started off for the front. "Fore" they shouted "we are coming through." There were complications and many. Ambulances do not grow on every bush, at least not unless the plant is big and the demand today for every possible breed of mechanical horses is very great.

Momentarily the boys bewail their fate of not being able at once to get to the battle-fields, though they find Paris quite supportable in the interval. It is interesting to get their opinions of the magic city that wins all hearts. Some of these are amusing, most all of them just. "However do Paris newspapers live without advertising," one of them asked. "An automobile with a self-starter draws as big a crowd as a circus," said another. "I haven't seen a demountable rim since I've been here," observed a third.

The big idea, the unanimous opinion, among them is that Paris is a "beautiful city." They say it too, with bated breath, with a tinge of awe of the kind one always senses when marvellous things are spoken of. This is proof that the "ville enchantresse," even without automobiles and mass busses, has lost none of its charm during this, its temporary, withdrawal from mondain gayety.

Their opinion is less nearly unanimous as to French food. A taste for the true French cuisine as rendered by Paris chefs, like that for the language, is something to be acquired, and usually, by the young American, with some difficulty. The slow rotation of the course dinner which, in spite of war, soaring food prices and two government-ordained fast days each week, still follows its usual leisurly eight-plate-round, and this chafes the sharp appetite of restive youth, who in most cases has been reared on the tradition that French cookery is "messy."

All this while they are still hanging around the Paris headquarters "watching the Fords go by" for that useful species of mechanical traction is getting to be about the most numerous of the breed to be seen today on Paris boulevards. A six weeks tour of the front a little later sustaining life on bully-beef (which they soon learn to call "singe" as does the poilu) changes the viewpoint as to Paris cookery. Nevertheless the executives of the Passy headquarters have met this most general American misconception by serving meals of the American kind and as near-American food as a watchful opponent armed with submarines will permit. This catering with home cooking for the boys is the achievement of an American woman long resident in Paris, who knows better than to serve them vegetables as separate courses.

The ambulancer's first duty at the Paris headquarters while waiting to get a car, is the occupation in which most of us engage on arrival in the capital—that is buying clothes. Their first day is spent at one or another of the big tailoring establishments of the Opera quarter, where the tailor's assistant of today is as like as not a young woman, ordering their khaki outfits. The uniforms costs anything from forty to fifty dollars; the leather leggins which most wear ten dollars; a stout pair of shoes (regular 'doughboys,' sent over from America) as much as twelve dollars; his soft crowned, visored cap two or three dollars more; khaki shirts and haberdashery eat quickly into another twenty dollars, which seems to contract rather than spread when put into francs. He must buy his own folding cot and make a deposit on his blanket which he is supposed always to have with him, it being forbidden that he should even sleep on the litters of his ambulance for fear of contagion. All this tends to make a big hole in the three to four hundred dollars which he is supposed to bring with him from home to cover his send-off expenses.

There are plenty of things to occupy the young ambulancer while waiting his turn for active service, the principal to learn to drive a motor car should he not happen to be so qualified. It came as a surprise to me to learn that fully half of some of the newly arrived contingents had to have instruction of some sort before they could adequately handle a steering wheel, to say nothing of diagnose the complaints to which the inner organs of mechaical steeds were from time to time subject.

As a consequence the Passy suburb has been a training ground for ambulance drivers and the theater of some episodes both wild and amusing. The courageous chief himself was on one occasion carried down the steps of the subway in an ambulance running wild, and laughingly refuses to say how many times his own rather resplendant car has been rammed by sprinters for a place in the front ranks. Naturally there have been local damages to settle and it is a woman who undertakes to negotiate these delicate points of contention, perhaps a unique record of business activity for an American woman abroad.

The neighbors at Passy doubtless breathed freer when the big rush commenced and the piste was transferred to a camp some distance away from town towards the front. It was a case of allowing the boys to absorb a warlike atmosphere at the same time that they absorbed the rudiments of motor mechanics.

The enlarged scope of the work of the Field Service has begun to interest the boys immensely. The French army now needs capable drivers for the huge fleets of camions, or trucks, and other working automobiles, that like far-reaching atennae spread out to support and feed the battle-line.

Fiat Andrew, the executive head of the American Field Service, who was recently decorated by General Ragueneau, on behalf of the French government, with the Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, for the excellent work of organisation which he has accomplished, quickly seized upon this need as a means of utilising some of the young American volunteers who were daily flocking to his standard in increasing numbers.

So it is that many hundreds, in nine distinct transport sections of the French army, are already to be found behind the steering wheels of the big camions, the older men, those between twenty and thirty-one, usually being drawn for this service. Both branches are to be further developed and extended.

The arrival of these young Americans and their trucks in the field, under command of Edward I. Tinkham of Cornell and Rees T. Scully of Princeton, actually in the working, if not the combatant, forces, in their steel helmets the carrying rifles, was anterior to the arrival of the first regular American army by some weeks. Coincident with their review at the Passy headquarters the night before, by Colonel Girard, Director of the Automobile Services of the French Army, was announced the arrival of sixty more volunteers at a port in France who were all clamoring for enlistment in the new service of what may be called the first American field force in France. War historians may not set it down as that but that is what it really is. Ask the boys!

Each "T.M." section of the French Army, into which so many young Americans have been incorporated, is composed of 20 (usually American built) trucks with their attendant supplies of gasoline, spare parts, tires and material for upkeep. The American crews are supplied also with the regular French army ration to which the Field Service contributes another three francs per day per man, with tents and accessories for comfortable living on the front.

Repairs are for the moment looked after by the French, but in order that the personnel shall be wholly American it is intended to add six paid mechanics to a section and perhaps three cooks to care for the forty-five volunteer officers and drivers to each section. The entire running expense of an American equipped section of the French "T.M." service will not be far from twenty thousand dollars per year, the volunteers giving their services free.

It is during the volunteer's permission week-ends in Paris that ambulancing takes on its most genial form. This he usually spends in the capital though he may run down to friends in the country and if on sick leave may feel the need of a trip on the Riviera. Largely he goes "boulevarding" in Paris with the same dashing spirit that he does his ambulancing, always in bands, always walking quickstep as if already on the boulevard of victory, above all with the bright eye of the eagle, the only living thing that can look the sun in the eye, you know. No wonder that all Paris turns out to look at them and shower its approval even among the uniforms of the eleven allies that swarm the boulevards. The verdict is "ils sont rtes chic et comment ils marchent vite."

The boys consider it quite an adventure to come touring over in our own Latin Quarter—the American Latin Quarter, which they regard with that touching curiosity and veneration of youth to which this venerable institution of the arts is quite accustomed to having bestowed upon it, having seen so many of the same kind of American enthusiasts come and go in the past of her picturesque dedale of streets.

The khaki bands adorn the charming outdoor terraces of the cafes where they acquire quickly the reposeful French custom of passing a good part of the afternoon sipping a glass of coffee as it cools, coffee in a glass, or a mazagran, being the quintessense of Parisianism.

Now that the French government has read the riot act against alcohol this amusement of the cafe sidewalk terrace has become as innocuous as the time-honored American habit of lounging on the front porch. The boys are beginning to flock into the newly opened Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., installed in a fine old house in the Rue Montaigne in the fashionable Elysee Quarter. The ambulancers seeing the town, so attenuate the ranks of the few taxis left running in Paris, not a third of the numbers of before the war, we are told, and mostly old crocks at that, that the rest of us have perforce to walk.

Where the boys shine forth most resplendantly is in the Sunday parade hour in the beautiful Avenue of the Bois de Boulogne, the dominical promenade of all the chic monde of the City of Light, the showing-off place of new toilettes, the meeting place of tout Paris. Here our boys easily divide the attention with those of the various smart aviation corps who hitherto have enjoyed almost a monopoly of this incense. They more than halve the bright glances of less belles Parisiennes with all the uniformed world that passes along this flower-spangled pathway between eleven o'clock and noon of a brilliant Sunday.

What Paris thinks of our boys can best be pictured in this little gem of a scene staged last Sunday when this hour of the promenade was at its seething apex of activity. A pretty little Parisian maiden of eighteen, accompanied by her mother quite as chic as she and nearly as youthful in looks, quite in the style of Parisian mamas, smiling approached a group of young ambulancers and looked with melting eyes straight into those of a stalwart specimen of young American manhood who wore the French medaille militaire, given him by the government for having rescued his ambulance and its living load of wounded under a constant shell fire when his motor had gone dead. She looked straight into his eyes and in English of a piquant accent said: "I love you!"

With a change of color comparable only to a summer sunset, his companions green with envy, he received the charge as a brave man should, while the pretty mother gave the finishing touch to the young man's color scheme by taking a rose from her corsage and pinning it graciously upon his khaki coat just below the medal he had so bravely won.

Now it so happens that *je vois aime* means both "I like you" and "I love you." The dainty little Parisienne in her use of one of its English equivalents had unconsciously selected the warm version. The boys now say that it only proves the superiority of the French language over the American as it is spoken, even if it is difficult to learn.

Two schools for officers in the French Army have been opened to those of the American Ambulance and Field Service who may be approved by their superiors and these young graduates of the baptism of fire and French technique will be able to give valuable aid to our own army units when occasion requires.

Twenty-seven army divisions of the French are now being served by American ambulancers. It was inevitable that some of them should fall on the field of battle as it was that the weekly report from headquarters should announce once and again that motor ambulance number so and so was "destroyed by a shell."

The memory of these men, the flower of American youth, and of their little blue-gray ambulances and their big battleship grey trucks will never fade. They were the first outsiders to come to the help of France. It was a supreme expression of the American youth and the American automobile. Without them who shall not say that the word would have been impossible of betterment.

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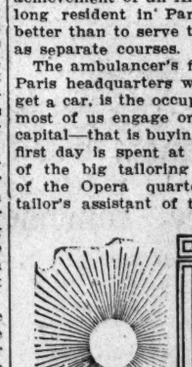

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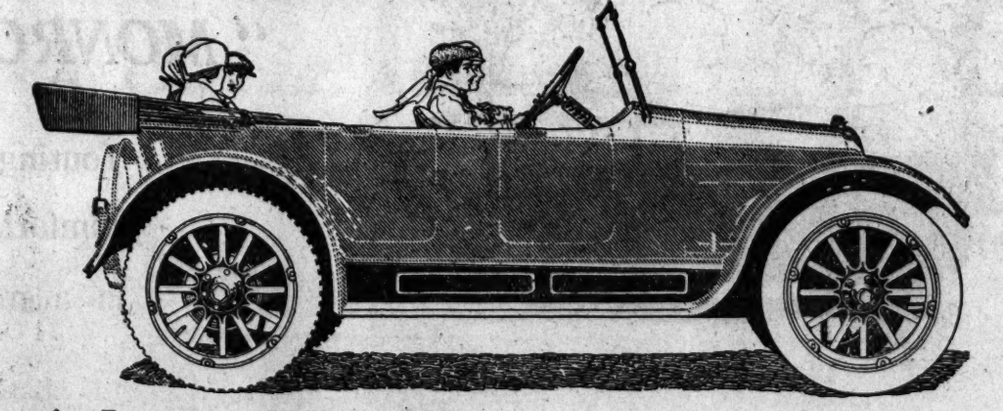
Electric Starter



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A *better* motor car for *less* money.

Willys-Overland success means just that to you.

For years the Overland product has outsold all motor cars in its class.

This year, through an achievement new to the motor-car industry, the company has applied the economies of vast production to the most comprehensive range of models ever built by any one motor car manufacturer.

All the general expense heretofore charged to a single class of motor cars has been distributed over several groups, including not only low-priced cars but cars in the high-priced class as well.

You will find in the Willys-Overland group motor cars in high-priced class selling for a moderate price.

Or we can offer you the dominant value in lower priced motor cars of quality that are exactly adapted to your every need or pleasure.

In every class these motor cars represent such remarkable value that every consideration of pride, economy, safety and enjoyment must urge you to consider the Willys-Overland group first.

Tell us what kind and class of motor car you want. Let us help you solve your personal motor car problems as thousands of others are solving theirs—permanently.

We will gladly arrange for a practical demonstration.

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Big Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Four-Cylinder Overland
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2-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger "Country Club"

Light Six-Cylinder Overland
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3-Passenger Touring Coupe
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Willys-Knight Models
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7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
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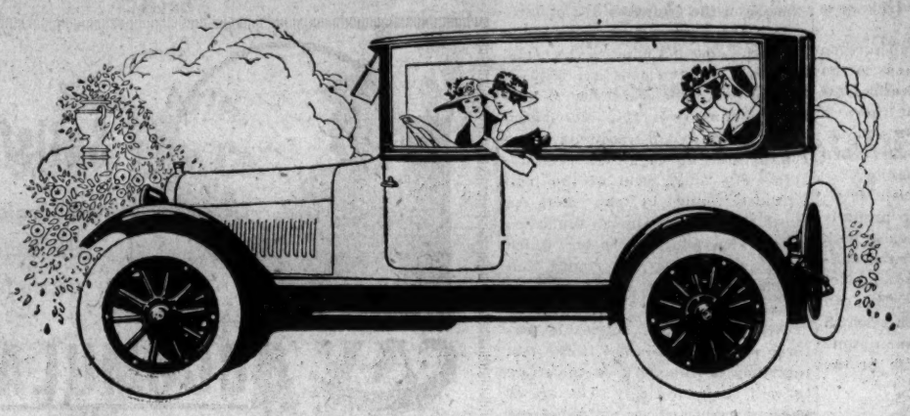

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A New Shipment of Closed Cars Has Arrived

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Emphatically the best tire proposition on the market

FISK NON-SKIDS, with their strong traction tread, give you a surer grip on the road, and enable you to drive with confidence and safety.

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INSPECT OUR LINE OF FISK TIRES AND TUBES

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Helpful Hints for Motorists

Self-Starter Tip

When using the self-starter be sure that the spark is retarded, as a back kick may wreck the mechanism. This is not necessary if the car is equipped with a magneto, as the engine starts best when magneto spark is advanced.

Following Other Cars

When following other cars on a crowded country road watch out for a sudden stop. Get in the habit of running the car slightly off the road, if there is room, so that if the brakes do not hold you will be in no danger of hitting the car ahead.

Don't Hide Number Plate

Be careful that the spare tire on the rear of the car does not hide part of the number plate, and that the plate is properly lighted at night. The police in many sections are enforcing the law very strictly, and you will find that paying a fine is a very expensive way to learn of such mistakes.

Care Of Inner Tubes

Any tire dealer will show you how to roll the air out of an inner tube and fold it properly, but if it is left in its folded condition too long it will crack. So open it occasionally and fold it another way. If this is not done, the tube will become almost useless.

Timing Gear Noise

A source of noise that is frequently overlookeed is the case covering the timing gears. It should be kept filled with lubricant. If it becomes empty it acts as a sounding board and intensifies the noise of the gears.

Spare Tire Valve

Among the necessaries when touring should be a supply of tire valves and caps. A slight leak in a valve will cause as much delay as a blow-out. A good valve is often hard to obtain when on the road and considerable annoyance can be avoided by carrying these accessories. A valve tap and die should also be added.

Care Of Wire Wheels

Be careful to dry the spokes of a wire wheel after washing. As the enamel chips off the metal rust starts and loosens more of it. Careful drying will prevent this to a great extent.

Every time you change a wire wheel put grease on the metal surfaces of wheel spindle where the hub touches it. If this is not done the wheel will rust and stick to the spindle and it will be extremely difficult to separate.

Dry Cell Care

When dry cells are used for starting purposes, extreme care should be used to keep them in a dry place. Even though the cells be new, any dampness will cause them to short circuit, and when this takes place you have hard work starting your engine on the magneto.

Turning Corners Slow

The traffic rules requiring cars to turn corners at four miles an hour is not merely to protect pedestrians, but is for your benefit as well. Turning corners at high speed strains the tires, spokes and axles, and may result in skidding, followed by an overturned car. So slow down and coast or go into second gear.

Squeaking Brakes

It has been well said that there is one set of bearing surfaces on a car which should never be oiled—the brakes. This is not strictly true, as a squeaking brake must be oiled, but with caution. Use castor oil in moderation until the squeak is stopped.

Air Bag Repair

A leaky air bag may be repaired by injecting cement, so that it forms a coating over the inside surface. This should dry for twenty-four hours. Then apply a second coat and allow to dry forty-eight hours. When thoroughly dry cure, the bag in an old scrap tire for sixty minutes.

Cone Clutch Slippage

In the absence of fuller's earth, ordinary talcum powder may be used to stop cone clutch slippage. Sprinkle the talcum over the surface of the leather or fabric, after having first cleaned the surface with gasoline.

New Hudson Closed Car Is One of Season's Smartest Offerings

What is unquestionably one of the smartest closed cars of the 1918 season is the new so-called Touring Limousine of the Hudson Motor Car Company which has now made its appearance.

The new body, which is fitted to a Hudson Super-six chassis, combines the advantages of a Sedan and smart Town Car in one vehicle. That is to say, the front and rear compartments are entirely separated in case a chauffeur is employed and the car can be entirely opened when the owner elects to drive.

All of the glass windows and partitions, which disappear completely, can be opened or closed in twenty seconds.

The interior treatment of the car combines all of the luxury and convenience of a high-grade limousine and includes a dictaphone, a clock in the roof over the driver's head, illuminated by a dome light. There is a mirrorscope over the driver's seat which reflects what is going on in the road behind, through the huge plate glass window in the rear compartment.

A perfection heater in the floor warms the rear compartment while hassocks on the floor and arm cushions on the rear seat add to the comfort of the passengers. There are also robe rails on the two side doors, a parcel carrier on the interior ceiling and a luggage rail on the roof to secure the baggage.

Mr. Careless Driver, Hark— And Consider These Points

If both drivers of motor cars and pedestrians would have for their motto the time-worn words, "safety first," many of the accidents that occur daily would never happen. A few of the instances where carelessness is the cause, both on the part of the driver and pedestrian, are here cited.

In a visit majority of the cases reckless driving has been the direct cause of the accident. Have you not been one of the back-seat passengers of a car driven by one whose sole thought was to show how fast the car could go and what perfect control he had in tight places? A corner looms up and no horn is blown. The gas is flowing as freely as ever, when crash! he meets another car head-on. Of course it is never his fault, as the other fellow should have blown his horn. But he doesn't think of the rate of speed at which he was traveling, nor that he himself did not sound the warning. Then, again, he sees a car he must pass. He gives her the gas and whizzes past. As every one knows, sometimes in passing cars it is necessary to ride abreast for a short distance. In most cases the car is passed in safety, while in others a car comes around a bend and, if going at topnotch speed, it is impossible to swerve out of the road, and the best that can be hoped for is to not hit him too hard.

Why will drivers continue to "show off"? Can they not understand it is flirting with death; and is this "wonderful driving," as they seem to class it, worth the chance? The other occupants of the car place their life in the hands of the chauffeur and rely on him to return them to their homes safely and soundly.

Not long ago, when passing a cart at a high rate of speed, a culvert ahead was not seen, and right into the jaws of death went the car. The passengers were all thrown out and, fortunately, only one was injured. Her hip was broken and she is now a cripple for life. Her idea of the pleasures of motoring have vastly changed, and it means fear to her now to even enter a car.

At night so many drivers fail to turn off their lights. Of course there are cars which cannot do this, but they should use other means of dimming their lights, either with different lenses or by painting the ones they have. The headlight glare is very blinding, and innumerable cars have gone into a ditch or over a bank just because some individual failed to dim the lights.

Pedestrians are also very careless. In this "horseless" age there are those who never take the precaution to look up and down the street before crossing. Others will step off the walk in the middle of the block, between cars, and walk absently into the street. When a horn is sounded they scramble around, undecided whether to go backward, forward, or stop still. These are the people that one must watch on a busy thoroughfare. Of course you all feel like hitting him to teach him a lesson, but then that would do no good—and besides you would have a lawsuit hanging over your head and hospital expenses to pay. So the only thing to do is to put on the brakes until said pedestrian decides just what he wants to do.

Children, of course, are not accountable for their actions, and particular care should be taken in the residence districts, as they are liable to dart out of most any place on tricycle, skates or improvised racer. They cannot be expected to do the logical thing at the right minute, so the responsibility rests on your shoulders.

There are others who forget they are not the only ones on the highways, and should they have a blow-out will stop in the middle of the road to fix it. Not long ago on the road to Rannier, while turning one of the sharp turns, who should be standing in the very middle of the road, not five feet from the turn, but some selfish individual inspecting a tire of his car. This is an unusual case, but, for those who are so forgetful that there are others, it is well to mention this as an instance.

It would be foolish to try to point out all the instances which demand caution. The question of safe driving hinges more on the knowledge or driving than it does upon any rules which can be laid down. The good driver is almost invariably a cautious driver. The man who is sure of himself and his car under all conditions, and who treats his car with the consideration it deserves, does not delight in frightening passengers and pedestrians with sudden stops and corners taken at high speeds. No time is gained by speeding, and the one who drives at a moderate rate of speed shows a better average at the end of the day than the one who dashes madly over all kinds of roads. The trip is more thoroughly enjoyed, tires stand up better, and the engine hums more perfectly.

The careful driver does not take his eyes off the road before him, he does not rush blindly around a corner where the view is obstructed, and he does not assume that there is no other car behind him until he looks to see. In short, he takes nothing for granted and is guided only by what his ears hear and his eyes see.

It is customary for conductors on street cars or interurbans to run ahead of the car when a railroad is to be crossed, to see that there is no train approaching. Do you exercise anywhere near this care when you come to a railroad crossing?

The motorist with sufficient intelligence to operate his car properly knows the dangers that exist both in city and country. With the ability to drive well and the addition of a little sane common sense he can avoid many of the accidents which occur daily, and at the same time not endanger his own life or the lives of others.

Winter Motoring Styles Display Wealth of Fur

Every Winter the storing of cars grows less and less. Garbed in the proper costumes and equipped with the sedan or Winter top car or even well covered in the ordinary touring body, city people as well as country people depend upon their automobiles to take them about on business or pleasure.

This year's crop of Winter fashions for motorists are as distinctive as ever. For the ladies the predominance does not run to any particular fur, except perhaps a leaning toward the Kolinsky squirrel and caracul. Chinchilla and marten are coming back, and almost every kind is favored. One fact stands out clearly, however, and that is the fur garment has come into its own as never before, and the automobile costume without fur is not complete.

Combinations of sealskin and tiger are to be seen among the motoring modes, and, in fact, it is true that many furs which have hitherto been popular alone are found in blending combinations that produce very new effects. The ladies, of course, put the requirements for motoring costumes as first, style, and second, comfort. The style part of it happily does not clash with the comfort this season.

The very fact that the fashions of today demand so much fur insures warmth in motoring. Primarily it may be that the increase in Winter driving is very much responsible for the greatly increased demand for furs. The imprint of the motor car is felt on practically every habit of our daily life and it is not too much to suppose that it has a marked influence on the costumes of the day.

For the advanced motoriste, the lady who does not cling to the coupe or sedan, or who does not have to depend upon the chauffeur to take her spinning over the frost-bitten country, the aviatrix costume is becoming, and above all is comfortable. The biting cold of the high altitudes found by the fliers far above the earth is almost duplicated in the low-hung speedster which cannot soar above the clouds, but which glides nearly as rapidly over the ground.

One of the most noticeable features of men's costumes is the fact that they can be worn on the street as well as in the car. The art of keeping warm and yet not appearing to be wrapped in a huge, shapeless bag has become more highly developed this year than ever before. Again our dye makers are going ahead and progress is being made which holds out excellent promise for the future.

The belted coats for men which started to come strongly into vogue last season are continued. The heavier cloths as well as the lighter fabrics lend themseves suitably to these lines and the effect given is stylish in any of the later weaves.

For men as well as for women, hats and caps are smaller. Women have learned to discard the large hat for outdoors and it is only the occasional driver who uses a hat that exposes a large surface to the wind. It seems to be the rule in women's garments that when the hats are small the muffs are likewise. On the other hand the collars on ladies' coats have increased in size to such a notable extent that the collar of today is a small cape.

To those not wearing the predominating furs the soft, warm cape style of collars is a very welcome addition. It can be buttoned up high and adds materially to the warmth and cosiness of the garment, or it can be opened, giving a convertible effect which renders the coat suitable for the chill of the Fall evening as well as for the colder days of early Winter.

Sable and its lower-priced twin—mink—will be in high demand this season as either lining or the material for the motoring coat. The mink-lined coat for the man who drives was popular last year and will be so again. It is also a coat that can be worn very suitably over evening dress and its warmth and softness with its rich coloring are all factors in its popularity.

The great variety of fur effects produced from the varying grades of muskrat have been enhanced this year by many additional pleasing effects. This little fur-bearing animal, probably the most common fur bearer outside of the rabbit in our country, produces a soft, long-wearing pelt that scientific fur handlers have been able to turn into a variety of purposes.

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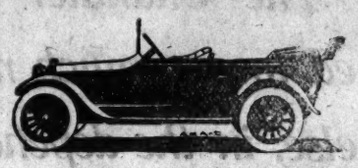

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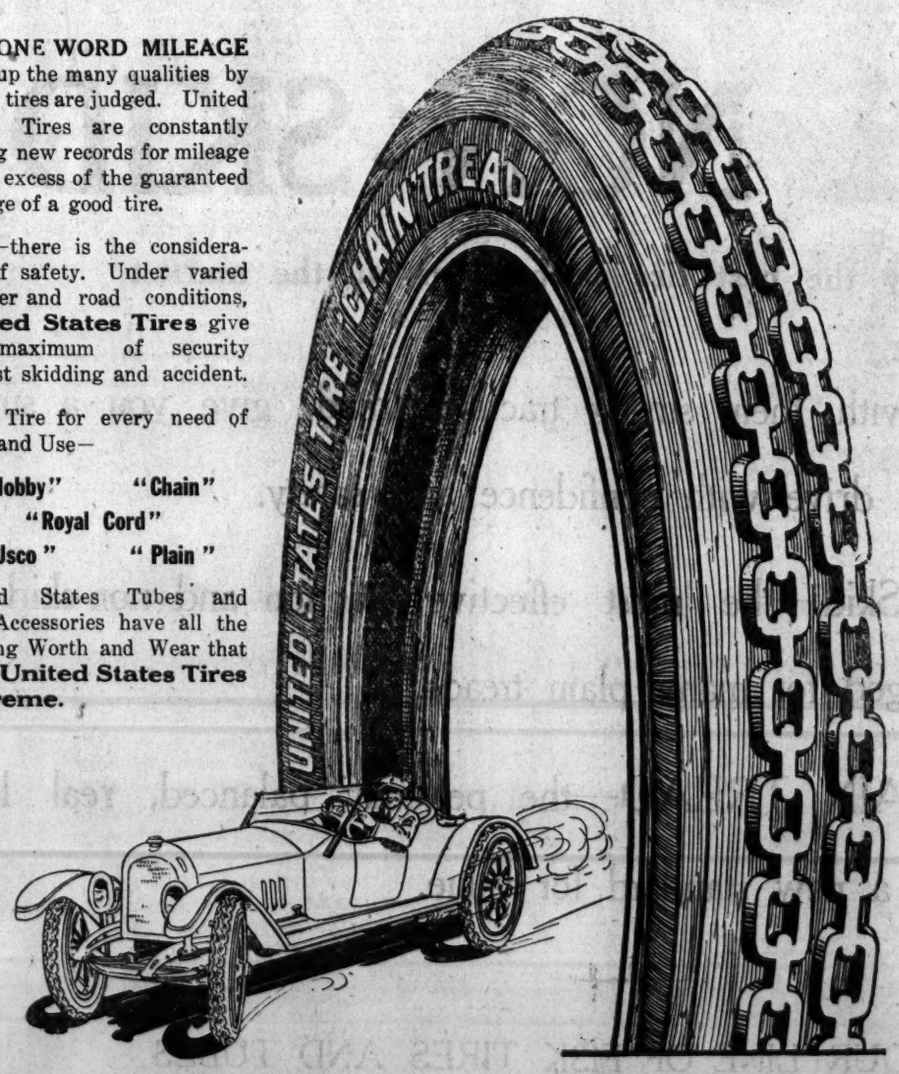

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